THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For SEPTEMBER, 1810.

The Twenty-first Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

Horatio's *communications will probably appear in our next. With respect to the other articles which he mentions, we can give no answer till we have had an opportunity of examining them.*

We should be thankful to Indagator *for any hints transmitted to us exclusively, but must decline making the Repository a vehicle of second-hand communications.*

Hints on the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Great Britain, *shall, if possible, have a place in our next number.*

Want of room has compelled us to defer noticing several musical works in the present month's review. The same reason has also obliged us to postpone our strictures on some new books that have been sent us. We hope next month to make amends for this deficiency.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the late Admiral Lord Rodney to Bryan Edwards, Esq.; *and which, as expressing the decided sentiments of that hero on a great political question, will, we doubt not, prove accepable to our readers.*

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———The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

ON SPLENDOUR OF COLOURS, &c.—By JUNINUS.

(Continuation of Letter IV. from page 68.)

Miss *Eve.*—"How droll and pleased puss looks sitting upon your lap! How he sidles against you, and looks up in your face, almost as if he was smiling! And he is singing his song too. He loves his mistress."

Miss *K.*—"Poor Romeo! You should see him how loving he sits and looks every morning on his stool by the fire at breakfast, with this smiling face, while I mix his bread and milk. Love begets love; he knows I love him, which makes him love me. I took him up a very little kitten, one cold winter's night, as he was creeping in a wet gutter; he did not seem to think what an inhospitable world was around him, and what danger he was in. He looked up and mewed. I took him and put him to my warm bosom; his little innocent face won my heart, and I loved him ever since. I took him that night to my bed.—Did you ever notice what innocence there is in the look of a kitten's face? In this respect I think it may be classed next to that of a lamb.—A few evenings ago he was near proving the destruction of a poor watchman. He threw on him a quantity of spirits of turpentine, which caught fire by a candle falling on his wig and coat. He was instantly in a blaze. I called out, 'Roll him in the carpet!' which being done, the flames were immediately extinguished. Left

to his own skill, he would have run towards the street, and perhaps have perished. O Miss Eve! if ever I wrote any thing, which I thought was likely to be seen by many people, I would endeavour to impress as strongly as possible upon their minds, that the sufferers should by no means run, but try to stifle the flames, by closely binding around them a carpet, a great-coat, a blanket, or some such thing."

Miss *Eve.*—"Ladies, on the contrary, run screaming with their dresses all in a blaze; the air fans the flames, and blows them to a destructive fierceness. How many persons have lost their lives for want of knowing this trifle!"

Miss *K.*—"A daughter of a late lord mayor perished by this accident. She is buried in the church-yard of Stoke-Newington, with this exhortation on her tomb-stone, for the benefit of those who read:—that the flames ought to be stifled by something being wrapped tightly round persons in such a situation, otherwise they get the mastery."

Miss *Eve.*—"People may always be learning. Suppose we study Romeo. Let me hear, miss, what you have to say of this good-natured puss."

Miss *K.*—"Hold up your head, Romeo! Cats have a silver colour on the retina of the eye, to reflect the rays of light: it is like the back of a looking-glass. 'Tis the same in fish. This extraordinary brightness makes them even shine in the dark. The pupil of a dog's eye is not in the center; it approaches the nose."

Miss *Eve.*—"Why are these long hairs called smellers and whiskers?"

Miss *K.*—"They are not for smelling; they are to guard their faces, that they may not run them against objects in the dark. As these long hairs first touch those objects, they put the animals on their guard.—Open your mouth, Romeo! See, what a row of small teeth he has in the middle of his mouth, and what two large tusks on each side of these, to catch hold of his food. Observe, he moves only the chin-part of his mouth when he opens and shuts it. No animal moves his upper jaw except a crocodile."

Miss *Eve.*—"Only see, by putting this white handkerchief over his head, covering his ears with it, and drawing his cheeks back a little, what a comical face he appears to have!"

Miss *K.*—"A cat has a well-formed neck. Some animals, such as fish, have no necks; not merely because they have no feet, but because they procure their food in every part of the watery element without them. These have no voice."

Miss *Eve.*—"How odd the faces of some fish look! Maids, thornbacks, and scate, like some old women; but the resemblance does not hold with regard to the voice."

Miss *K.*—"Snakes, worms, &c. also have no neck. The animals that have long necks, such as swans, are very graceful; those whch have short necks, as hogs, are very ungraceful. The same rule applies to the human species. A long neck is very graceful in a woman. The neck is as long as the legs in those animals which gather their food from the earth. A horse has a very strong, elastic ligament, fixed to his neck and the vertebræ of the back. If he had nothing there but muscle,

he would be very much fatigued by holding his head down in eating and grazing.—Romeo has clavicles or collar-bones. Cats, squirrels, monkeys, rats, all animals of the rat kind, opossums, in a word, all those which can feed themselves with their paws, have collar bones. The greatest part of quadrupeds, such as horses, cows, hogs, and all cloven-footed animals, have none. There is a gradation in this part: one animal has but half a collar-bone.—Hold up your paw, Romeo! See, he has sheaths or cases for his claws, that their points may not be blunted by walking on the ground. All the animals of the cat kind, as lions, tigers, leopards, have this sort of cases for their claws, which they dart out when they are enraged or about to seize their prey. The bellies of carnivorous animals are not so large as those of graminivorous animals; and among the latter, those are least bulky which do not chew the cud. Thus a cow has a larger belly than a horse, a horse than a dog or cat.—There is a circumstance which it is extremely serviceable to know; every woman in particular ought to be made acquainted with it. Those dresses that bind the body close just above the hips, such as tight-laced stays, are liable to occasion the most fatal disorders, and have occasioned the deaths of thousands of women in the endeavour to produce what was formerly called a fine shape. Many of the most celebrated physicians have said, 'We use our utmost exertions to stem the torrent of this destructive fashion, but in vain. We have made thousands of victims acquainted with their unfortunate situation when too late. Many are now mouldered in their graves, who, for this practice, would probably still exist.'—High-heeled shoes not only cause women to stand as beasts stand, but by shortening the muscles of the leg, make them thicker. Narrow-toed shoes destroy the shape of feet. Owing to this kind of compression, there is scarcely a well-formed foot in Europe. We must look for well-formed feet in those countries where people go with their feet naked or wear sandals."

Miss *Eve*—"What think you of Centaurs, Mermaids, &c.?"

Miss *K.*—"The existence of Centaurs, or half men and half horses, appears extremely absurd to the understanding of an anatomist. Here are two machines, like house upon house, or coach upon coach. The existence of such sea-monsters as Tritons and Mermaids is impossible, and the idea of them absurd; as those animals must be supposed to swim in an erect position, the tail forming an actual angle. From the laws of mechanism, on which the great Creator always acts, an angel, as we picture him, would be incapable of the functions which he is supposed to perform.

"But a general circumstance or two about legs I forgot to mention. In all animals that spring forward, as lions, dogs, cats, tigers, the thighs are much longer than the legs; in animals with hoofs or horny feet, they are the reverse.

"The fore-legs of the animals whose stature renders a long neck necessary, are shorter than the hind-legs, as in the sheep, the deer, and the camel.

"Nature has wisely conferred on all animals a form corresponding with their wants. Pope observes,

'Why has not man a microscopic eye?
'For this plain reason, man is not a fly.'

"I omitted to observe, that cats, dogs, monkies, and some others have a fibula or small bone in the leg. Cloven-footed animals have no fibula. There is in a horse a process instead of it. By the length of the colt's legs may be guessed the height of the future horse, and by the length of a child's foot the stature which it is likely to attain. Children with long feet almost always prove tall men and women. In all animals that live upon grass, as the elephant, the horse, the ox, the deer, the camel, and in all that chew the cud, the feet are horny, whether they be whole as in the horse, or cloven as in the cow or sheep; because those animals must stand continually to procure their food. The feet of all the others are divided into two, three, four, or five toes. More than five are never found in any quadrupeds."

Miss *Eve.*—"Suppose we amuse ourselves by remarking again on some prints."

Miss *K.*—"Draw one, miss, from one of the port-folios.—*The Fall of Rosamond*, a stippled print. William Blake, *sculp.* Published by F. Macklin. Underneath it are these lines:

'*Queen Eleanor.* Drink, ere this poniard searches every vein.
'*Rosamond.* Is there no pity?—None?—This awful silence
'Hath answer'd me, and I entreat no more.
'Some greater pow'r than thine demands my life.
'Fate summons me—I hear and I obey.
'O Heaven! if crimes like mine may hope forgiveness,
'Accept a contrite heart!'———

HULL's *Fall of Rosamond*, Act 5.

"Fair Rosamond, daughter of Lord Clifford and mistress of King Henry II. said to have been concealed in a bower or labyrinth at Woodstock, to protect her from the jealousy of the queen, died about the year 1170. By this lady the king had two children, William Longue-espée, or Long-sword, Earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey, Archbishop of York.

"This print is solid, well drawn, and varied with much taste. How simple is the design, and yet what elegance and feeling it displays!

"The same engraver executed a large print in the stroke manner from Hogarth. It represents a scene in the *Beggars' Opera*, first acted in 1727, with the original performers, Mr. Thomas Walker, the first Macheath, Miss Lavinia Fenton as Polly, Mrs. Egleton as Lucy, Mrs. Martin as Mrs. Peachum, Mr. Hippesley as Peachum, Mr. Hall as Lockett, and Mr. Clark as Filch. The point of time is when Polly appears on her knees before her father, singing,

'O ponder well, be not severe,
'But spare a wretched wife;
'For on the rope that hangs my dear
'Depends poor Polly's life.'

"The Duke of Bolton, Miss Fenton's future husband, is represented in one of the side boxes, as if admiring his destined spouse.

"This artist seems to have relinquished engraving, and to have cultivated the higher departments of designing and painting with great success. His works shew that he must have studied the antique with considerable attention."

Miss *Eve.*—"If those ingenious men, the engravers, were to ask this man of genius why he abandoned his profession, he might with truth answer to most of those by

whom it is followed, in the words of the poet:

'I hear a voice you cannot hear,
'That says I must not stay:
'I see a hand you cannot see,
'That beckons me away."

Miss *K.* — "Another print. — You have this time brought a drawing by Miss Beatson. This lady displayed a great genius for the arts about thirty years ago, when she exhibited with the Incorporated Society of Artists at the Lyceum in the Strand. She was then very young and very beautiful. I understand she married a gentleman, who took her abroad; but to what part of the world, or whether she is still living, is unknown to me.

"The drawing before us represents some female children putting puss to bed. In little whimsical designs of this kind, her genius was truly extraordinary.

"*Portrait of Mrs. Mary Robinson*, in stipple, from Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"This beautiful woman, about the year 1780, became intimately acquainted with the Prince of Wales, who was then eighteen years old. By her memoirs, it appears that he was sincerely attached to her, that she returned his affection with equal ardour, and that her love for him ceased only with her life. Her memoirs, written by herself, are extremely interesting. She was a woman of great literary abilities; she has produced some excellent novels, and many poetical pieces of sterling merit. Previous to her acquaintance with the Prince, she was an actress at Drury-lane theatre, where she made her first appearance as Juliet, in Romeo and Juliet. She was the daughter of Captain Darby; was born at Bristol, Nov. 27, 1758; died Dec. 26, 1800, in her 43d year, and was buried in the church-yard of Old Windsor, where the following lines are engraved on the monument over her grave:

'O thou, whose cold and senseless heart
'Ne'er knew affliction's struggling sigh,
'Pass on, nor vaunt the Stoic's art,
'Nor mock the grave with tearless eye!

'For oft when ev'ning's purple glow
'Shall slowly fade from yonder steep,
'Fast on the sod the tear shall flow
'From eyes that only wake to weep.

'No wealth had she, no pow'r to sway,
'Yet rich in worth and learning's store,
'She wept her summer hours away,
'She heard the wint'ry storm no more.

'Yet o'er this low and silent spot
'Full many a bud of spring shall wave,
'While she by all, save one, forgot,
'Shall snatch a wreath beyond the grave.'

"Sir Joshua painted this picture about 1781, when Mrs. Robinson was twenty-three years of age.— What a meretricious look he has given about the eyes of this lovely woman! His method in portrait-painting was to work with his hand generally moving about to different parts of the picture. This enabled him to put the parts together so well, and with such sketchy freedom. He practised the principle of balancing, and often considered the whole together. When he began to paint a portrait, and attempted the features, he knew whether he had hit the likeness by four strokes, the places where the eyes, nose, and mouth were to be. He did not draw the features very apparent till he had satisfied his mind that these relative distances were tolerably correct. This he called *planting the features*, and observed: 'I have always found, that when I have

laid this solid foundation, I can detail or finish the parts with pleasure to what height I please. Copying is almost as easy as tracing. An artist, soon after he has begun, should think what parts are even with others, what parts over each other, and if any short line were continued to a long one, on what parts it would strike in its progress, as if a long ruler were laid along these short lines. But he should imagine all this, and should consider the shape of vacancies; for instance, if the arm is from the body, the shape of the space between the arm and the body: the same of other vacancies. He should also observe, while he is particularizing, not only that he keep the masses of light and shadow broad and undisturbed—that is, he should not mark the parts so strongly as to divide them—but also that the general hue of the flesh or other surfaces be not destroyed by the improper mixture of colours, &c.'

"We often see in Reynolds's productions not only a general purplish hue, but perhaps here and there several strokes like patching of blue or some other colour, according to the tint wanted. This placing of colours beyond, or by the side of each other, as in the mottling of cheeks, much contributes to transparency. There is such an intimate communication between the mind and the hand, that if an artist really feels what he wants, he easily executes it. The image is first in the mind.

"Reynolds recommends to portrait-painters either to paint sometimes by candlelight, or at least to consider the colours of nature by this artificial light, as they then take a richer tone. He was convinced that Titian, Corregio, and Guercino, adopted this method."

Miss *Eve*.—"How airily the feathers in the hat are placed! How easy the attitude! How charmingly the hands are folded together!

Miss *K*.—"All these he has borrowed from Rubens, with whom they are very common-place. He who parodies the great masters will be a good portrait-painter. People in general who employ portrait-painters, know nothing of this, nor could it be easily explained to such comprehensions. The honest plods, the John Trots, who rely on their native powers, make bad portrait-painters, or, at best, belong only to the middling class. You see the light of the feathers is balanced by the light on Mrs. Robinson's bosom, and again by the hands at the bottom."

Miss *Eve*.—"Is not the meretricious look about the eyes somewhat satirical, considering how Mrs. Robinson was situated with the Prince?"

Miss *K*.—"Reynolds was a man of great sense; he knew it would displease neither the Prince nor Mrs. Robinson."

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF CERIGO, THE ANCIENT CYTHEREA.—By a French Traveller.

(Concluded from page 73.)

An officer of the Venetian marine, who had resided some time in Cerigo, made us the very acceptable offer to conduct us to the place where the ruins of the temple of Venus, called by the inhabitants

the palace of Menelaus, are situated. The Greek priest of the chapel of San Nicolo, who had come on board our ship to perform the duties of his religion with some of our sailors, likewise offered to accompany us, and to serve as our interpreter and protector, as he was highly respected in the island.—This proposal we accepted with the greatest pleasure, and immediately set out. Having proceeded for some time along the coast, we came to the ruins of the ancient city of Cytherea, the circumference of which may be discovered from some towers that are still standing, and the relics of walls. Most of the buildings, however, are demolished, and, indeed, buried entirely beneath sand, accumulated by a small river at its influx into the sea. The ruins extend from the catacombs to the sea, by which the greatest part of the buildings are covered, so that some of their tops only are here and there perceptible. We were, nevertheless, assured, that in perfectly calm weather, the water is so transparent, that the remains of these ancient monuments may be clearly distinguished at a very great depth.

What a variety of reflections must not such an extraordinary convulsion of nature occasion! The greater part of a city is swallowed up by the sea; its lofty edifices are overthrown; the mountain which the inhabitants had destined for their last home, rent asunder to its very summit, exposes the open tombs to view, and admits the rays of the sun into subterraneous vaults, before illumined only by funereal torches! Such is the spectacle exhibited by the ruins of the once celebrated city of Cytherea. It is to be regretted, that not the slightest account of this most remarkable event is to be found in history, and that the physical causes of this catastrophe are equally unknown.—Was it an earthquake that dissevered the rock, buried the river in sand, and caused a whole extensive city to be engulphed by the waves? or was it the sea, that, receding from its ancient domains in some other quarter, made itself amends by fresh conquests on the shores of these islands?—I must confine myself to facts, and leave the discussion of those important questions to more competent natural philosophers.

Having inspected every thing as carefully as possible, we left these ruins, and ascended the hills which had formerly overlooked the city, and where we were to find the ruins of the far-famed temple. The ascent was very fatiguing, the path conducting the whole way between white rocks, upon which the rays of a vertical sun descended, and, by their reflection, proved extremely oppressive: we had, besides, to cross many deep and narrow ravines, in which vegetation was by no means abundant or luxuriant; for we found in them nothing but olive-trees, some vineyards, and, only at the very bottom, a few small corn-fields. Farther on, we continued our course along a little very agreeable rivulet, which falls in cascades from the summits of the hills, and whose banks are every where bordered with the oleander, mastic-trees, and myrtle. These are the only vestiges which the island now contains of the delicious groves which embellished it in the happy ages when it was inhabited by the nymphs.

We were shewn, at a considera-

ble distance, a chapel erected upon the ruins of an ancient structure: we were, however, too much fatigued to make so considerable a circuit, and hoped soon to be richly compensated for the lost gratification. At length we reached the wished-for end of our journey; but what was our astonishment on perceiving nothing of the celebrated temple of Venus, except a few columns in a ploughed field! They were all composed of one piece, had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of time, had no capitals, and the shafts were buried to a considerable height in the ground. It is very difficult to discover to what order they belong, and impossible to guess the plan upon which the whole edifice was constructed. The same observation applies to some other columns and fragments which have been used to build a small rustic habitation, which, like the ruins of the temple, is situated on the plain at the top of the mountain. All the yet remaining columns of the temple stand in the midst of ploughed land, and will probably not be long in existence, for they are in the way of the peasants; and as the plough grazes against them every time it passes, their pedestals are, as may easily be perceived, gradually wearing more and more away. The ignorant cultivator will, without doubt, sincerely rejoice when he beholds a rich crop of ears waving over their venerable foundations.

On the steepest side of this mountain is a causeway of considerable length and breadth, which appears to have served as a foundation and support for the ancient buildings. At present we find upon it, here and there, stones irregularly arranged, which probably belonged to the temple itself, but with which the injuries sustained by the causeway have been from time to time repaired; because the vegetable earth, which is extremely valuable in the whole island in general, but particularly on this mountain, is prevented by it from rolling down the abrupt declivity. This very important service rendered to the cultivator will protect the causeway, and with it the foundation of the temple, from total destruction.

At this place various researches have been undertaken; and our guide assured us, that from the excavation made, remarkable antiques had at different times been recovered, and that several apartments, constructed entirely of marble, had been found in it. At the period of our visit, this excavation was quite full of water; notwithstanding which, we could distinctly perceive under it the fragment of a statue. We immediately endeavoured to draw it up, and at length succeeded by the exertion of our united strength. It was of beautiful white marble, larger than life, but unfortunately very much mutilated. The head, arms, and legs, were wholly wanting, and of the rest of the body nothing could be clearly distinguished except the shoulders, which were covered with a light garment. We nevertheless felt a strong desire to carry this fragment with us; but it was so excessively heavy, that we were obliged to give up all thoughts of preserving it, and to leave it behind on the ground. It may perhaps induce other travellers to undertake farther researches in this place, which must necessarily prove highly productive and interesting; for the many pieces of columns that lie scattered around,

and this fragment itself, are evident proofs of the existence of some very important monument of antiquity*.—We were assured that a great number of antiquities still continue to be found over all the rest of the island. We were in particular told, that, at an ancient city, called by the modern Greeks, Paleocora, that is, the old place, medals, cut stones, and fragments of mosaics are often discovered, and that the peasants sell these relics to strangers who visit the island. We were informed, that an Englishman, who had been there not long before us, had purchased a great quantity: we, on the other hand, could procure nothing but a single uninteresting Greek medal.

Our curiosity had been by no means gratified, for all that we had seen fell far short of the expectations which we had formed. We therefore were not sorry that we were obliged to leave this place, when we heard the firing of a gun, the preconcerted signal by which we were summoned on board.

But before I quit the island of Cerigo, I must say a few words concerning the costume of the women, which appeared particularly remarkable, as differing from the long robe, enveloping the whole body, worn by the females in all the rest of Greece. The women of Cerigo have only a kind of jacket without sleeves, which is very short and quite open before. Their dress indeed differs but little from that of the men, except in this, that their kaftans or trowsers, which they wear under the jacket, are longer. They also wear veils, which cover the whole head, so that no part of the face can be seen but the eyes.

It is an interesting sight to observe with what reverence these women approach the small chapels to carry their offerings to the blessed Virgin, to whom they pay adoration under the name of *Panagia*, that is, *the quite holy*. The small table placed in front of each of these chapels, was at the time of my visit decorated with vases filled with flowers; and sometimes mass is read before them. In general, I found beside them a Greek priest, whose dress consisted of a tunic, a blue upper garment bordered with fur, and a cap of black felt. In Greece, you meet with great numbers of these chapels by the side of the high roads, in the woods, and even on the tops of the mountains. They are mostly built in memory of some extraordinary event, or of some miracle performed by the blessed Virgin, and the inhabitants make frequent pilgrimages to them.

* This was in all probability the site of the temple of Venus Urania, which we find described in Pausanias, and which was the most ancient of all those erected in honour of that goddess in Greece. It contained a statue of her, in which she was represented completely armed. Spon and Wheeler also visited the ruins of this temple, which are situated a considerable distance up the island, but have given no description of them.

The ruins upon the sea-shore, in the vicinity of the catacombs, are certainly those of the ancient city of Cytherea, which stood about ten stadia from its port, denominated Scandea. This harbour seems to be the same that is now called San Nicolo; and consequently the small town of Scandea, formerly situated near it, may, with the greatest probability, be again found in the fort and the little village by which the harbour is at present surrounded.

RETRIBUTION.—An Oriental Tale.

From Kotzebue's "Bee."

The editor of *The Bee* is not the only person who sometimes takes a pleasure in composing a tale from a few unconnected words that are given him. To his no small gratification, he has found a rival among the writers in a new French *almanac*, and such a rival as he never would have expected, namely, the Hospodar of Wallachia. While torrents of blood were flowing in France, the court of Bucharest was engaged in all sorts of trials of the understanding and wit. The hospodar himself having been brought up by a Frenchman, spoke French very fluently, and lived upon a very intimate footing with several emigrants. In this circle he wrote the following tale, for which he was furnished with the words *Satan, Love, Sultan, Elephant, Diamond, Vessel, and Wormwood.*

A poor wretch of a Mussulman, named Rustan, had always been extremely devout, and had consumed his last taper before the saints of the Koran, without any of these gentry having condescended to manifest the least sign of life. Furious at their neglect, he determined to devote himself to Satan, who has the character of being a very good paymaster to his worshippers. He therefore summoned his infernal highness with all the necessary formalities, and promised to be his faithful servant for ever. Satan, to prove that he possessed a more delicate ear than the great prophet, did not suffer him to solicit long. He ascended from the abyss, enveloped in a magnificent cloud of smoke, which had not the slightest smell of brimstone, but was impregnated with the perfume of roses and amber. He issued from the cloud, and in that shape in which he is accustomed to do the most mischief, that is to say, as the Angel of Love. Rustan, who had expected to see a terrific figure, and had therefore mustered up all his courage for the interview, was surprised at so different a spectacle.

"I beg pardon," stammered he; "I wanted the devil, and it is an angel that I see before me."

"No matter, my friend," replied Satan, "only acquaint me with your business, and depend on my assistance. You see that I am a good prince; I allow my followers to deceive every body, but yet I like them to be perfectly upright with me, and none can be more indulgent in regard to human frailties than myself. You might turn your whole life into a fast of Ramazan, you might pray for a hundred years together in all the mosques, and would still continue to be a poor fellow, to whom glorious things would be promised, but not to be enjoyed till you were dead. The commandments are bills of exchange which have a long time to run, and when they become due are protested at last. I, on the contrary, pay in ready money; therefore tell me, my friend, what it is you want. Would you be a conqueror, or a mufti, or a sultan?" It is worthy of remark, that the Hospodar of Wallachia thought that the devil ought to give the first place to the conqueror. "Chuse," continued Satan; "it is I who confer favours,

and you must have remarked, that none but my friends receive any. I like your physiognomy; you have the appearance of an honest fellow, therefore speak out."

"Most ardent and most infernal potentate!" replied Rustan, "as I feel a certain natural propensity to love my neighbour's wife; as I am naturally very ambitious, greedy, envious, and, above all, indolent—"

"And what more?" asked Satan with impatience.

"You would lay me under great obligations if you would make me ruler over a great nation, because I could then indulge *con amore* and with impunity in all the follies and crimes that I please."

"Bravo, my friend, bravo!" exclaimed the devil, "you are my man, and I raise you on the spot to the rank of sultan. But I must tell you, that the malice of heaven has limited my power a little in certain things; take care therefore that you never interfere with a greater creature than yourself, otherwise I cannot answer for the consequences."

"Your burning majesty need not be afraid," replied Rustan, "I defy every creature; and humbly request you to fulfil your promise without delay, as I am dying with impatience to appear in the character of your representative in an extensive empire, surrounded by a brilliant court."

No sooner said than done. The cloud dissolves, the figure of Love vanishes, and instead of the straw on which Rustan had uttered his incantations, he suddenly found himself in a magnificent palace, where columns of jasper and porphyry supported an arched ceiling of diamonds, which reflected the flame of a thousand odoriferous lamps; while at either side a multitude of slaves of both sexes, in superb dresses, made low obeisances to their new master, and invited him to delicious banquets.

Intoxicated with the submission paid to him, Rustan looked up and observed in the court-yard of his palace a splendid caravan, which immediately attracted the attention of all. He was enraged that any one should presume to draw the eyes of his slaves from his sacred person. He enquires the reason; they keep silence and tremble. He threatens, and one of the principal slaves takes courage.

"Sun of suns," replies he, "it is one of the hundred kings who think themselves happy to be called your vassals. He has the temerity to ask permission to lick with his tongue the dust from your feet. He alone boasts of possessing as handsome an elephant as the state elephant of your most sacred majesty."

"What!" thundered Rustan, "an elephant as handsome as mine? Thou liest, fool! and to prevent thee in future from uttering such impertinence, I order thy tongue to be cut out."

The command was instantly executed, and the slave never afterwards spoke a disagreeable word. This punishment, however, was not sufficient to appease the wrath of the sultan. He ran in person to the celebrated elephant, and thrust his sword up to the hilt in the animal's belly. The poor elephant tottered and fell; but from the top of the ivory tower which he carried on his back, dropped a diamond of most extraordinary size, which was intended as a present for the sultan. Unfortunately, the valiant Rustan,

in the heroic achievement that he had just performed, had lost his turban, which formed no inconsiderable part of his head, and the diamond, in its fall, had an opportunity of giving his majesty a not very gentle blow. Trifling accidents that befal great men are always productive of important consequences. Notwithstanding the application of all sorts of balsams, the wound assumed a more alarming appearance, and in spite of bark and every other medicine, the fever could not be subdued. In the disease, according to the bulletins, there was a daily amendment, though the patient every day grew worse. His last hour at length arrived, and shortly before the wretched Rustan closed his eyes for ever, he perceived two vessels, the edge of one of which was rubbed with honey, and that of the other with wormwood. Between the two vessels stood Azarael, the angel of death, who thus addressed the dying sultan :—"Rustan, these vessels contain virtue and vice. That is rubbed with wormwood ; but he who has the courage to taste of it, finds honey at the bottom. This, on the other hand, is rubbed with honey ; you have tasted of it, and now you must swallow the wormwood."

LETTER FROM AMELIA.

My dear and ever honoured Mother,

I now draw nigh to the conclusion of Mr. B——'s interesting, delightful, and, surely I may call it, instructive history ; for can there be a more attractive source of instruction than the unfolded path of virtue, in any direction of it, but particularly when it is traced, as I have heard it, and as you read it, in the delineations of such a traveller, as the extraordinary person, for such I must consider him, who has so charmingly described them to me, and thus enabled me to repeat the description to you. I can, indeed, want no instruction while I have you to instruct me ; I can stand in need of no other counsellor, while I have you to counsel me. What example can I require, while I have your life to contemplate, while I have your virtues to imitate ? I have not to ask for a comforter, when, if the sorrows of life should demand it, I have a resource in the consolations of such a mother. Nevertheless, I have found in the narrative of Mr. B—— a living illustration of your opinions. It has not, indeed, added to their influence on my heart, which wanted no addition, but it has given a liveliness to the colour, and a spirit to the activity of my reflections on them.

I now proceed to the conclusion of his chapter ; and though it has employed me during the greater part of the last fortnight in framing it for your entertainment, I feel myself almost uncomfortable at the idea, that my task, arduous as it was, and difficult as I have found it, is verging to its conclusion, and that this letter will conclude it.

You are once more, my dearest mother, to consider, as you have hitherto done, that Mr. B—— is continuing his narrative to you.

"I must presume that you are already acquainted with my general situation at the period when I re-

tired to ——— manor, to carry into execution the plan which my father had most explicitly arranged for several succeeding years of my life, and which I formed the most invincible resolution to execute. I must now, therefore, request your present attention to a minute detail of the state of my affairs when I began those operations, which, I most devoutly thank heaven, are on the point of being concluded; while I surely may be permitted to express some degree of exultation at their having proceeded under the best auspices, and promise to terminate in the happy attainment of those objects for which they were originally conceived, and to which they have been uniformly and industriously directed.

"The large estate of ——— hall, as you must recollect, was left to itself to discharge the heavy incumbrances on it; and I contented myself with paying it an annual visit, when I passed a week at the rectory there, to examine its improvements, to look minutely to its management, to give a festival to the tenants, and to heave a reverential sigh over the tomb which incloses the remains of those venerated beings, whose memory will never cease to be fondly cherished by me, till it shall please the author and giver of life to issue his awful summons for me to join them.

"As you have so kindly indulged me in enumerating all the minute circumstances of the former part of my narrative, I must apply to the same mild spirit of patience to suffer the continuation of them: they are, indeed, essential to the perfect understanding of the remaining portion of my story; and I must beg leave to introduce it with a detail—I hope it will not prove a very tedious one—of a spot which I love with as much affection as the heart can be justified in bestowing on an inanimate object.

"The parish in which the manor-house stands at this time, contained a rent-roll of near four thousand pounds per annum: two-thirds of it belonged to me; and to purchase the whole of it, as opportunities occurred, was a leading object in the plan which I had to execute.

For this purpose, I set apart my aunt's legacy, which was suffered to accumulate, and it has enabled me attain that gratification; so that I am now lord of the manor, patron of the advowson, which is a very considerable one, and proprietor of every inch of ground in the parish, with the ancient manor-house, its ample surrounding domain, and other requisite appurtenances. Thus I became possessed of the whole of this little provincial principality, and considerably advanced its rents, without any neighbouring power to interpose in the administration of my rural government.—The only person who could interfere with, or, in any way, check my authority, was the rector of the parish; and I need not add, how little I had to apprehend from him, when I inform you that he was my excellent and incomparable friend, the Rev. Mr. Adams, to whom I had presented the living, and who crowned my presentation of it to him by marrying a lady, whose virtues, manners, and accomplishments have not only formed the happiness of his life, but have added very much indeed to the comforts of my own.

"The manor-house is a large,

regular, and somewhat of a stately building, of the architecture of the age of Elizabeth, containing a fine hall and spacious apartments, and whose exterior figure, as well as interior arrangement, I am Gothic enough to prefer, with all my classic partialities and prejudices, to the Greek and Roman taste displayed in our modern edifices. It stands in a very finely wooded park, on a gentle acclivity, with a clear stream flowing smoothly along in the bottom below it. The next object is a range of rich meadows, divided by well-planted partitions, while the distant prospect consists of uplands diversified with wood and agricultural cultivation, enlivened by the farm and the hamlet. To repair the house, improve it by appropriate decoration, as well as modern conveniences, and to embellish the domain that surrounds it, was my first object, and a most delightful, as well as beneficial, occupation it has been to me.

"Such was my father's love of the Hamadryads, that, under all his occasional pressures, he would never suffer a tree to be felled; and in all his large estates, he never discovered a spot where a tree could be properly placed, that he did not order one to be planted. This passion, for so it may be truly denominated, will prove a mine of wealth to his descendants; and it has already produced a very ample, as it has been a fortunate, resource to me; for without such a provision, I must for many years have been contented to have let ——— manor remain in the condition in which I found it.

"The whole of the parish was, in fact, so embowered in wood, that, in point of economical policy, the immediate application of the axe was peremptorily required. In short, I have had it in my power to supply my scheme of annual improvement with the means of its expenditure, by adding to the value, without any diminution whatever of the sylvan beauties of the estate. One of my woods, which covered seventy-five acres, and was so thick with trees as to deny a passage in any part of it, is now thinned into a noble grove of equal space; and having been added to the park, the deer are seen to find a pasture within it.

"My first fall of timber enabled me to remove the stables to a more convenient distance from the house, which is now disencumbered of its out-buildings, with the tribe of yews and hollies that grew about them, and stands on its lawn, with the air circulating around it. The same means qualified me also to form a spacious kitchen-garden, with all the modern and most luxurious improvements in that necessary appendage to a country residence. My next invasion of the sylvan deities enabled me to throw a large embankment across a rushy valley, so as to lay it under water, and thus convert the stream which flowed through it into an expansive lake, that gave a new beauty to the scene, and an additional grandeur to the old mansion that crowned it. The current also was made to tumble over a precipice of considerable height, so as to form a waterfall; which, since the plantations have grown up about it, is become a very picturesque object, and the admiration of the surrounding country. I then proceeded to refit the hall in

a style of Gothic elegance. This, and the refittal of my library, were among my most expensive indulgences, as I took the finest examples from the enrichments of our most admired buildings in that class of architecture. I then went regularly through the house, and successively gave the several apartments that kind of improvement which their respective uses required. The gradual removal of the old furniture, and supplying its place with a new detail of upholstery, then followed; nor was this done but at the expence of many a stately oak and lofty elm: for, as I did not chuse to introduce either creeping crocodiles or prostrate camels, with all the hyperbole that is the reigning taste, which I could have found in every upholsterer's warehouse, I was under the necessity of having every article made from designs of my own, in order that they might be suited to the character of the edifice which they were to occupy. My last work is now in a state of progress, and is the only part of it where I have made an acknowledged sacrifice to my own vanity; though I am disposed to think, that, after all, you will be so indulgent as to forgive me.

" There was a kind of state-room in the house, which was known by the name of the velvet-room, from its being hung with that material. The apartment was fitted up by one of my ancestors, who held a post of distinction in the court of Queen Anne, and had married the daughter of a duke, whose descendant does me the honour to acknowledge me as his relation. You may very well suppose, therefore, that the hangings have by this time acquired a very dingy appearance, which was so increased by the renovated state of every other part of the mansion, that it became absolutely necessary, to the uniform appearance of the whole, to give it a new dress. This might have been done with taste and elegance by the employment of those paper-hangings which have been lately brought to so great perfection; but my aristocratic pride would not suffer the velvet-room to lose its ancient and dignified name; and it certainly could not with any propriety be allowed to retain it, unless it was refurnished with velvet: so with that very expensive meterial, and all its costly apparatus, it is now in the act of being arrayed. My prostrate oaks, however, are sufficient to answer my draft for that expence.

" Thus I am within a few months of completing the task assigned me. Next Christmas the ——— hall estate will have discharged all its encumberances; and, in the succeeding spring, your friend, Lady Elizabeth, will be the bright reward of all my labours. Indeed I might already have married her without swerving from the counsels of my father; for though in the gay world she assumes a sprightliness suited to it, and practises the exterior fashions of it, which did not appear in my mother, who lived so much out of it; yet, whenever I see her alone, and she sinks, or, I should rather say, rises into herself, I can almost fancy that my mother is with me. But there are family reasons which have induced us both to delay the moment of our happy union to the period when they will no longer operate.

" Thus have I passed ten years of my life at ——— manor; and, ex-

cept a month's annual visit to London, a short peep at ——— hall, and a fortnight at some bathing-place, I have constantly resided there, and have at length formed it into a residence fit for the reception of its future mistress.

"Thus have I brought myself to the period in which you now see me, impressed with every grateful sentiment for the honour you have done me, and the singular satisfaction you have afforded me, by attending to a narrative which it is a luxury for me to repeat, when I can find such beings as you are who will condescend to listen."

And now, my dearest mother, there is but one additional pleasure that can proceed from this history, which will be produced by your observations upon it. They will be expected with some degree of impatience by your ever dutiful and affectionate

AMELIA.

ON GALVANISM.

Observations on the Opinions of Dr. Gibbes, Mr. Davy, Mr. Sylvester, &c. on Electro-Chemical Science, and on the Construction of Galvanic or Voltaic Batteries.

"Though every attention should be paid to the hypotheses of ingenious men, yet these are often superseded by others, which in turn become apocryphal, and are themselves, like the phlogiston of chemists, consigned to the lumber of the schools."—Judge PETERS.

THE brilliant discoveries which have been made of late years in galvanism, or, as it is now more generally termed, chemico-electrical science, have shed the brightest lustre on the eminent individuals who have been successfully engaged in extending this equally important, favourite, and mysterious study.

Though the first rudiments of the pursuit occurred to the immortal Galvani, yet little was done after his developement of the principle for a lapse of years, except the repetition and occasional variation of his experiments by the philosophers of different nations. It is to the happy hit of Volta, professor at Como, that we owe the knowledge of the galvanic pile; and the troughs and batteries, so called, are merely modifications of the same principle.

Although so many experiments, and those of the most striking kind, have been devised, yet, as is, generally speaking, the case with ordinary electricity, we hear men, otherwise well informed, still asking, What good has this branch of natural knowledge done? It will be sufficient to answer this question generally, by stating, that, after facts of the first importance have been discovered, their true bearings with regard to science itself, and to the various habitudes and practices of common life, have sometimes been long latent. Many instances might be adduced to prove the truth of this assertion: indeed, supposing what is already known to be at present of no obvious use in any science, the extension of it may in the event be of the greatest import, and possibly unlock some of the most important secrets of the cabinet of nature.—"Nothing is more common or more stupid than to take the actual for the possible; to believe that all which

is, is all which can be; first to laugh at every proposed deviation of practice as impossible—then, when it is carried into effect, to be astonished that it was not done before!" So that we should acknowledge, that every attempt farther to extend the principles and powers of any department of natural or technical skill, will not fail to be as acceptable to the candid, as it may ultimately turn out to be useful or advantageous to the community at large.

The important experiments made by the celebrated Mr. Davy, professor at the Royal Institution, have been entirely consequent to the developement of the galvanic energy by the pile of Volta, and its different and more convenient modifications. These have been viewed by all as in every probability leading to material changes in our *established* theory of chemical science.

That the alcalies are of a compound nature as well as the earths, had been long suspected; but the actual establishment of the fact appears to be indisputably due to the elaborate galvanic researches of Davy himself. He supposes them to be the oxides of peculiar metals, or of matters having, in appearance, many of the individual characters of metals.

The corroboration of these and similar facts, would exhibit to us the whole of the ponderable matter of our globe, as resolving itself into two classes of simple ideas—the principle of oxidity or oxygen, and of bodies capable of combining with that principle; by which it would appear, that the theory of chemistry would be proportionally simplified, and the chemical nomenclature and arrangement would of necessity undergo adequate reformation or modification, and that very important discoveries in chemistry would be the result.

When water is decomposed by the galvanic principle, the hydrogen of the water makes its appearance on that side of the battery where the copper plates are presented, and the oxygen on the contrary side.

It has long been acknowledged, that a combustible body cannot burn without the contact of atmospheric air, or the oxygenous principle contained in it: but combustion may actually go on in vacuo, if the principle which proceeds from the positive pole of the galvanic battery be transferred to the combustible contained in such vacuum.

Sylvester insists that no substance has yet been decomposed but through the medium of water; and that it may be strongly argued, that the decomposition of all other bodies by galvanism are rather owing to the presence of hydrogen in water, than to the energy of galvanism: that if the wire proceeding from the copper end of the battery be immersed in water in the galvanic current; or if, instead of pure water, a solution of a metal be employed, no hydrogen gas is given out at this wire, so long as any metallic oxide is in its vicinity; but that, in lieu thereof, the metallic oxide is reduced, and the metal precipitated upon the wire: and that, if the metallic oxide in question has a strong affinity for oxygen, the whole of the hydrogen does not disappear; but, under all circumstances, it disappears in propor-

tion to the quantity of metal precipitated.

It is argued by Dr. Gibbes, that vital air has never been proved to contain a basis peculiar to itself; but, on the contrary, that it is formed by the direct union of the principle which proceeds from the positive pole of the galvanic battery and water; and hence he contends, that water itself is the basis of vital air.

We agree also with our ingenious friend, that combustion can take place without the necessary presence of vital air; since, when combustibles are exposed to the influence of the positive principle of the galvanic apparatus, they are effectually burnt.

It is on all hands argued, that the principle of the negative side of the galvanic apparatus is resident in all combustible bodies whatever. This should seem, according to Dr. G. precisely to comport with the *phlogiston* of the immortal Scheele, which was for such a length of time held adequate to the solution of the most intricate phenomena of chemical science, long before the energies of galvanism were suspected to exist.

The hydrogen of water appears, to Scheele and others, to be essential to the decomposition of all metallic oxides; but that the whole effect should be attributable to the hydrogen seems improbable, since the oxides of zinc and iron are slightly decomposed in this way; and these metals, at the ordinary temperature, are capable of taking oxygen from hydrogen: part of this hydrogen, however, disappears when these oxides are decomposed by galvanism; consequently, we might attribute the effect partly to hydrogen, and in part to the electrical process.

Mr. Ker imagined that all simple matter might be resolved into three classes, viz. inflammable matter, oxygen, and caloric. Dr. G. conceives caloric to be a combination of the igneous principle of the positive side of the battery with the principle of the negative side; and this appears to him the more probable, since vital air is a gaseous fluid, which owes its aëriform state to the igneous principle of the positive side of the apparatus. During the formation of caloric, the basis of vital air becomes either fixed with the combustible body, or elevated into a gaseous state by combination with such caloric; and hence the origin of the caloric disengaged, or of the actual heat furnished during combustion.

According to the same theory, combustible bodies differ from each other: First, in the rapidity with which they unite with the igneous or expansible principle of vital air. Secondly, in the quantity of it which they absorb during combustion. Thirdly, in the quantity of caloric which is formed by the combination of the two principles. And, fourthly, in the quantity of the igneous principle of the vital air that is contained in the body after combustion. And he defines burnt bodies to be bodies saturated with the igneous principle of vital air; and as the greater number of known bodies are either combustible or already burnt, we may be allowed to suppose that many incombustible natural bodies, with the combustion of which we are not acquainted, are incombustible solely from being saturated with the igneous principle of vital air.

These experiments have been in some degree realized, as in the bril-

liant experiments of Mr. Davy on the two fixed alcalies.

He subjected to the action of a very large battery, an aqueous solution of pot-ash: the water was decomposed with rapidity, but no change was observed in the alcali. Afterwards pot-ash, in a state of igneous fusion, was employed, when a brilliant light was educed, as in the combustion of inflammable matter. The *minute magnitude* of the substance resulting, and the bright temperature exacted, obliged him to have recourse to a different method. He farther adds, that he could not employ pot-ash in a solid and dry state; though Mr. Sylvester has observed, that when the contact was formed by means of a piece of dry pot-ash in the circuit, inclosed in a glass tube to defend it from the moisture of the atmosphere, a dense red spark was produced; and while the communication was kept up, the current could not be interrupted by any substance but metal or charcoal. He did not, however, perceive any other effect than if a pure metal had been in the same position.

When Mr. Davy, however, employed pot-ash which had been exposed to the air, and which, from its deliquescent quality, had become moist, on laying the pot-ash in this state on a platina dish connected with the copper side of the battery, a piece of platina wire coming from the zinc end of the battery was brought in contact with the upper surface of the pot-ash, and both the surfaces of the pot-ash entered into a state of rapid fusion, and a violent effervescence took place from the upper surface. No elastic fluid appeared to be yielded by the under surface; but there did appear bright metallic globules, having the aspect of quicksilver: some of which burnt in the air with explosion and a bright flame; others becoming tarnished, and ultimately covered by a whitish film. According to Mr. Davy, these globules are the basis of pot-ash, and the gas disengaged from the upper surface being oxygen, he concluded, *that the alcali was a metallic oxide.*

This has been objected to by Mr. Sylvester and others. It is observed, that the presence of water in the experiment renders the conclusion rather equivocal, or at least mysterious. The water, as well as the alcali, must undergo decomposition, but yet no hydrogen is observed to be produced. It appears here, as in the decomposition of metallic oxides, that the hydrogen of the water is essential to the effect. Nor is this fact incompatible with the hypothesis given by Mr. Davy himself in a former paper; according to which, we should have had the following explanation: "That the inflammable matter in the electric current, from its positive state of electricity, would be attracted to the copper or negative end of the battery; while the oxygen, from its contrary state, would be attracted to the zinc or positive end. No hydrogen is, however, observed, but the globules appear alone."—How can this statement, says Mr. Sylvester, be conclusive, when, from Mr. Davy's own account, a quantity of hydrogen disappears in the experiment, for which no consideration is made? If the hydrogen be not admitted as an agent in the decomposition of this alcaline oxide, it may be argued that the substance

in question is a compound of the alcali with hydrogen. This idea is strengthened by several experiments mentioned by Davy, and none of his experiments clash decidedly against this opinion.

The phenomena exhibited by the combination of the alcaline base with water, may arise from the alcali being seized by the water, the hydrogen being set at liberty. In another experiment, Mr. D. states that this substance afforded hydrogen by the mere application of heat. In all cases where bodies are deoxidated by its presence, the effect may as well be attributed to the nascent hydrogen, since we cannot calculate upon the extent of affinity of hydrogen when thus loosely combined, and at the same time in a state so favourable for being concentrated.

Mr. S. farther candidly adds, "That notwithstanding the plausibility of this hypothesis in its present application, we shall find it very difficult in explaining its other chemical phenomena. The same kind of reasoning would be applied to the reduction of the other metallic oxides by galvanism, which would be at once to maintain a kind of phlogistic doctrine, that would deem metals compounds of what we would deem their oxides with hydrogen."

Nor does Davy's theory explain the cause of the disappearance of the hydrogen: he accounts for the electrical decomposition of the neutral salts, by supposing, "that the acids were in a state of negative electricity, and were, in consequence, determined by attraction to the positive or zinc side of the battery; and that the bases of the same salts, from their contrary state, were attracted to the copper or negative side of the battery. The metallic salts exhibit, under similar circumstances, different appearances from those of the earthy and alcaline salts. This would lead to the general law, that all inflammable matter is in a state of positive electricity, and is attracted by bodies in the opposite state; and that the oxygen which he concludes to be a state of negative electricity, is attracted by bodies in an opposite state. Mr. Davy applies this hypothesis to the decomposition of water and all other bodies by galvanism. Though he accounts for that decomposition in a very simple manner, the explanation cannot be extended to that of any other substance. In the decomposition of metallic oxides and acids, the presence of water is necessary. The water and the oxide are both decomposed, and of course the oxygen ought to be liberated at one of the wires, and the hydrogen and the other inflammable base at the contrary wire. The hydrogen, however, always disappears in proportion to the quantity of metallic oxide reduced."

Mr. Sylvester goes on to state, that if we are to admit the idea of oxygen and inflammable matter possessing these contrary states of electricity, it will follow, that, during the oxygenation of any substance, a neutral state of electricity will be established. We shall find that this idea will render every thing void which Mr. Davy has advanced relative to the decomposition of the earths and alcaline salts by electricity; and thus the earths and alcalies of oxides must be in a neu-

tral state of electricity: they would therefore have no more tendency to pass to the negative than to the positive side of the battery. The same reasoning would equally apply to the acids of those salts, since they must be in a similar state of neutrality; so that, in this theory, the data are merely assumed, and the phenomena are unexplained.

(To be continued).

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HANDS.

By Augustus von Kotzebue.

It has been remarked, whether truly or not I leave physiologists to decide, that as coincidence of characters unites souls in the bonds of friendship, so bodies receive the most lively pleasure, when the corresponding parts of each come in contact with one another; that the eye, for instance, delights most to to meet the eye, the hand to grasp the hand, the lips to press the lips, &c. This observation may be pregnant with unexpected results; it may perhaps afford a clue to the solution of the problems of sympathy and antipathy: let it for the present conduct us to the subject of conversing by means of the hands.

In love, it is well known, every thing is eccentric, every word a mystery, every little assurance an oath, every little untruth a perjury. Ordinary people can only speak by opening their mouths, and moving the tongue and lips; lovers, on the contrary, converse with the eyes, the forehead, the whole face, nay, even with the hands. A timid lover has perhaps never yet opened his mouth, but a gentle pressure of the hand has betrayed his heart to the beloved object. When a lady pulls off her glove, and displays a delicate, white, finely shaped hand, this hand speaks in behalf of all the charms which its owner conceals. As loudly does an ugly, withered hand speak, and warn, and preach, as it were, against desire. It is frequently the case, that the hands bear favourable or unfavourable testimony to the character of those to whom they belong. Impudent hands, for example, that speak too plainly to a pretty female, announce lewdness; but when, on the contrary, the hands of the pretty female, give the owner of these impudent hands a smart box on the ear, they indicate virtue and morality. Those hands of a lover, which at the first interview do nothing but twirl a hat, shew bashfulness and respectful timidity; but those which do nothing at all, announce indolence.

When two hands, whose owners belong to different sexes, cordially press each other, they speak at that moment so much, that it would require a volume to express it all in words: their hearts start into their fingers, and every finger is transformed into a tongue. In this manner two friends silently tell each other the most affectionate things.

Often when two lovers are annoyed by the presence of a rigid mother or guardian, they secretly squeeze each other's hands, and these whisper to each other, "What a pity that we are not alone!"

The language of the eyes, so highly extolled by the poets, certainly has its advantages, but yet is far inferior

to the language of the hands. In the dark it cannot be employed at all. It is attended to be sure with no noise, but a deaf person may hear it, and to none but the blind is it unintelligible; to every one, on the contrary, who can only half see, it but too readily betrays itself.

When the lover ventures for the first time to grasp the hand of his charmer, she either withdraws it, and that is as much as to say, "I have no heart for you"—or she suffers it, which is the same as if she said, "He whom I permit to touch my hand may hope also to touch my heart." In lovers' quarrels indeed the hand is withdrawn to express anger, but soon extended again in token of reconciliation.

Who can tell all that is said by the hand, which another is conveying to the lips to have a kiss imprinted upon it? This is done either slowly or hastily, either with trembling or boldly, and expresses civility or respect, gratitude or love.

Two hands are folded together; their owner prays—the folded hands are raised; he solicits something—they are rubbed one against the other; he is impatient. In many cases this language does not require the whole hand; a few fingers, or even a single one, being sufficient to make themselves understood. The raised finger threatens, when bent it beckons, when extended it points. Two fingers produce the snap, a sign of contempt or defiance.

The hand gives, the hand receives: both speak aloud. The first in particular proves the goodness of heart of the giver, as well as the merit of the receiver. The hand likewise censures by a repulsive motion.

A finger placed upon the lips inculcates discretion. The ancients represented the god of silence in this attitude. How they have represented Venus, every body knows: the hands of the goddess say, "I am bashful." The Graces take each other by the hand, as much as to say, "We ought to be indivisible." Two hands firmly grasping each other are the symbol of fidelity. The clenched fist bespeaks rage and revenge—the hollowed hand implores alms—the hand laid upon the heart protests—the hand upon the forehead thinks—the hand behind the ear expresses difficulties—the fore-finger of one hand laid across that of the other, speaks the language of scorn and malicious joy—the point of the fore-finger pressed against the point of the thumb, and then whipped to the nose, is the language of the profoundest contempt.

In a word, there is scarcely a sentiment which the hand is not capable of expressing, and it not only completely supplies the place of the mouth in speaking, but also, though rather imperfectly, in kissing, for when the lips cannot approach the beloved object, the hand throws kisses to her.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XII.

NAPLES, ——, 1802.

My dear Friend,

MY time and my researches in this country are equitably divided between the relics of its ancient inhabitants, the manners and actions of its present race, and the pleasing task of retracing my observations on

both, through the vehicle of my official reports to you and my friends in England. Do keep them carefully against my return! for I am drawing so fast on the credit Mr. P. had the goodness to assign to me, that unless some scheme for raising the wind be put in execution as soon as I get back, there is little doubt but the last stage of my travels will be to a place of retirement in St. George's-fields. You guess my intentions, I dare say! I must turn author *par force:* these letters must bring me what they have stood me in, and more too. What there is of them already, will go a great way when they come to be printed in quarto, with three or four inches of handsome margin every way: besides, they will bear a good deal of amplification. They are miserably defective in moral and sentimental disquisitions. Those, I am told, may be had reasonably with you; one shilling for thirty lines, the very best, if I remember right. The moral character of the inhabitants of this part of the globe must, above all, be depicted in the blackest colours. By so doing, right or wrong, the work will at once become fashionable and *piquant*, the author thought a saint, and the reader, with emotions of self-complacent pride, will, like the Pharisee, exclaim—"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are!" For entertaining anecdotes we shall not be at a loss; some few we surely may contrive to imagine ourselves, and the remainder must be *borrowed* (in a new dress of course) from some Italian book of jests which I shall take care to bring with me. The historical, political, and statistical digressions will likewise have to be taken upon tick: we shall *borrow* them from Guthrie, Busching, and some Cyclopædia. Borrowing is no robbery. What harm is there in lighting from a great luminary a modest taper, to illumine the path of knowledge for our fellow beings? —Harm?—Why merit, the greatest of all merit. As to prints and pictures, the most important part of a travelling work, we shall do admirably. I have already sent you two or three, and have by me six or seven more. They are, it is true, done in outline only, but any drawing-master will shade them for a trifle. What does it signify which way the sun shines upon them, whether from the right or left? And if the man has any ingenuity, he will know where to put in a group of trees, a romantic fragment of rock, a ruinous arch or two, or some pieces of broken shafts and capitals, &c. all for the sake of effect.—*Effect*, my dear T. is every thing, in painting, as well as poetry; to that, truth and every other consideration must yield: things are to be represented, not as they are, but as they might or ought to be. What would, for instance, the siege of Troy be, if related by one of your matter-of-fact gentlemen? An insipid squabble of some obscure barbarian tribes, like the petty quarrels among the South-Sea Indians; the grand fleet of the Greeks, a parcel of portable canoes; the city of Troy with Priam's palaces, a cluster of miserable wooden huts, and the famous river Simoïs no better than our Fleet-ditch. The magic hand of fancy, therefore, must be called in aid of our drawings; and instead of having them executed in the line manner, we shall resort to

aquatinta. The former is not only too expensive, but it requires too much of troublesome, prosaic correctness; whereas, by the latter method, we shall have the advantage of confused indistinctness. The broad masses of shade will hide our defects; we shall lay it on thickly wherever we are at loss for minute detail.--You may already render yourself useful to our great undertaking, if in your strolls you would take an occasional opportunity of visiting the Italian print-shops in London, and collect designs and views of the places which I have visited, or, indeed, which I have not. So you have the views, I shall in my narrative contrive to have been there. It is as easy to describe a print as a real view; nay, easier for one who is as short-sighted as I am; and you have the additional advantage, that the description will much more closely correspond with the design.

We shall do, never fear! the work will go through a second and third edition. I shall have my money back with interest, enjoy British comforts for a year or two, and have enough left to undertake a second trip to some other region: write a second book on that; travel again, and write a third; and so on, till, like the Macedonian hero, nothing be left me but a wishful glance at the moon, and a regret at the impossibility of visiting it likewise. What endless, what enchanting prospects!!

From this beguiling tissue of anticipated futurity, let us make a retrograde movement into the realms of sober *sublunary* reality.—I mean now to present you with a Neapolitan *tableau de famille*. Our scene lies in the environs of Sa. Teresa di Chiaja. The principal *Dramatis Personæ* are, your humble servant, Don Ignazio, and his lovely spouse, Donna Anna, whose acquaintance you recollect I made in the picture-gallery at Portici. Curiosity, and my pledge to you, induced me to execute the promise I had given to visit this odd couple: and, according to a laudable practice of mine, I determined not to go with empty hands. Presents, I have found by experience, are a most powerful introduction with mankind in general; and, with the fair sex above all, their effect is next to magical, far beyond that of fine words, an elegant person, or even a good constitution. A silver-bladed fruit-knife being therefore deemed an appropriate passport on the present occasion, my old acquaintance, the retailer of English goods at the top of Strada Toledo, sold me the very thing, morocco case included, for two silver ducats, that is to say, two or three shillings below what I could have bought it for in London itself. Thus armed, I went last Monday in quest of Don Ignazio's residence; but, after half an hour's most troublesome search, had the disappointment to be informed by an old servant-maid, that both master and mistress had gone out for the evening. The day before yesterday I again set out a full hour sooner, ascended once more, through darkness visible, the six flights of lava staircase, from corner to corner impregnated with phosphoric effluvia, until I had got nearly to my journey's end, when, oh contrast divine! the hartshorn atmosphere gradually gave way to a most fragrant odour of roses, such

as vernal zephyrs waft from Paphian fields to welcome the devout pilgrims to Anadyomene's shrine. Grateful as I felt for so happy an omen, an unfortunate fit of philosophical speculation at that moment suggested the Leibnitzian axiom of a "sufficient cause." What, in the name of goodness, had I to do with the "sufficient cause" of this unexpected smell? Why, instead of minding my feet, must an ill-timed paroxysm of meditation raise my head, the very instant my left foot slipped over a rose-bud on the staircase, casting the center of gravity so far backwards as to be no longer master of the equipoise of my matter? Down I came, with one sudden plunge, on my left knee, instantly laid bare by a fissure in the nankeen pantaloons. (Of this we must have a print!) The perturbed state of the fluttering molecules of my brain at that moment, would have roused the pity of my bitterest enemies. I am not superstitious; but such an accident, so analogically ominous, a Scipio himself would not have dared to brave. A retreat was immediately resolved upon, and actually commenced, when a "*Santissima Vergine!*" uttered from the head of the stairs by the servant-maid, who had probably heard the crash, arrested my descent. "Her master was out—Donna Anna at home, but had fallen asleep in her arm-chair."—New difficulties! What right had I to break the fair slumberer's rest? And yet, if, after a tedious walk of two miles from beyond St. Efrem Nuovo, on the very top of the Infrescata, to S$^{a.}$ Teresa di Chiaja, I was stoic enough to depart *re infecta*, and persevering enough to undertake a third trip, what chances would there not be to have again my walk for my pains? Does not my friend Horace say,

> Rapiamus amici
> Occasionem de die
> Dum *virent genua.*

Unfortunate quotation! The wag, I am positive, is making game of my poor knee. Let him! I shall neither disturb the sleeping beauty nor mope off. There is a middle course to steer

> Inter utrumque tene, medio tutissimus ibis.

Hush! on tip-toe light I stole through the half-open door, shut after me by the discreet duenna, who, familiar with the rude construction of the ricketty lock, suspended with a tight hold its noisy clash.

Before I proceed, suppose I describe, in two or three words, the apartment, which I had now full leisure to survey minutely. Two windows at the further end, the door opposite; against the middle of one of its long sides stood a wainscot commode, covered with papers of spread rose leaves, all but a small spot, on which was placed a glass case, containing a waxen image of religious import, surrounded with a variety of ornaments of tinsel, artificial flowers, shells, and moss; above that, a large cracked looking-glass, the yellow varnish of whose silvered frame was a bad apology for its sister metal; in the corner I observed a tall, old triangular walnut-tree buffet, with glass doors and curtains: an old piano-forte against the opposite wall was likewise the bearer of seven or eight papers filled with more rose-leaves; and, over it, hung suspended the full-length portraits of Signor Don

Ignazio, his *better* half, and a little boy, which I presume he called his own. Half a dozen old-fashioned chairs, a sofa to match, and a chesnut table, composed the next lot. The most modern piece of furniture was undoubtedly Signora Anna sitting on the sofa before the table. From the scissars on the floor, and the little basket on one side, her occupation previously to the visitation of Morpheus might be guessed at. She had been cutting and folding papers for powder-doses. Now, the roseate smell on the staircase remained no longer a mystery; and, to judge by the apparatus of the leaves, and the provident supply of powder papers, her *caro sposo* belonged to the medical staff of the Parthenopian metropolis.

I seated myself composedly *vis à vis* the industrious slumberer, and, *pour passer le temps*, with much assiduity began folding the ready-cut papers according to pattern, casting, from time to time, a modest glance at my opposite neighbour, and observing on her countenance the undulating motion of the shadow of some dwarf orange trees on a neighbouring *loggia*, intercepting the rays of the evening sun. Thus did the goddess of chastity herself, in a woody recess of the Carian hills, gaze with silent admiration on the serene countenance of slumbering Endymion; or Bacchus behold, on Naxos' rocky shore, the fair daughter of Minos, reproaching, in her dreams, her treacherous seducer.

Gazing is tedious too!! I had already folded papers for more powders than a London apothecary would deem a sufficient recompence for a visit to one of his most distant patients, and no change had yet ensued in this truly innocent *tête-à-tête*. Fate, however, had decreed it should become more harmless still. The sameness of my occupation, the fatigue of my walk in the early part of the afternoon, the heat of the apartment, and, what I believe to be the principal cause, the overpowering effluvia of two or three Winchester bushels of rose-leaves, began to usurp a soporific sway over the lax nerves of your humble servant. To you I confess it, sleep involuntarily seized my frame.

Now I reflect on the occurrence, I cannot forbear smiling at the ludicrous oddity of this novel *tête-à-tête*. I came to pay a first visit to this lady, and, lo! before we have exchanged an articulated syllable, both are doomed to perform a snoring duet. God knows how long the concert lasted! All I can tell is, that Donna Anna had finished before me. I was awakened by the dulcet sound of the following lines, tastefully accompanied on the piano-forte:

Se tanto a me piace
  Si rara beltà,
Io perderò la pace,
  Quando si sveglierà.

Nearly thus:

If beauty so rare
  Inspires such delight,
Of Cupid beware,
  Unveiling his sight.

The fib aside, nothing certainly could be more *à-propos*. I was going to rise and express my gratitude for so neat a compliment, when the recollection of the probable exposure of the fractured nankeen checked for a moment my gallant ardour. This, however, I found means to put under a temporary eclipse by

a loose suspension of my handkerchief; and now I was enabled to behave altogether like a gentleman.

Ah! my dear T. if the creeping motion of my dull pen possessed but a tenth part of the lingual velocity of this Neapolitan lady; if, moreover, I could infuse into my tramontane narrative the spirit and sprightliness of her conversation, I would attempt giving you a faithful abstract of her dialogue, sure as I am that even the second-hand delivery would delight you. It was natural to enquire after the health of the husband. This, as I presently found, proved an unfortunate string I had touched upon; a theme in a minor key, upon which the good lady contrived to execute an endless number of variations and voluntaries. She began by replying, "He is better than he deserves to be!! Stingy miser, every thing under lock and key! What a situation, not to be able to offer any thing to a person of your merit! But all his cunning shall avail him nothing."—Here the ingenious Donna Anna proceeded to the buffet, by introducing a knife through the interstices at the top and bottom of one of the folding-doors, shifted the bolts, and vigorously pulling both wings, readily opened the buffet, in spite of the pretended security of the lock. Cakes and diluted raspberry syrup were now in abundance, and the latter proved an excellent summer refreshment.—"It's of his own manufacture," continued Donna Anna. "He is as clever an apothecary as any in the kingdom, earns a mint of money, and yet starves his wife. When I ask him for cash, he stares at me as if the house were on fire, enquires if what he gave me yesterday was gone already, and, in his generosity, parts with a few cavalli*; not, however, without the most serious injunction to be more saving. He and the little one dine at the shop in town on good cheer, while the old woman and myself must put up with all sorts of vile trash of his own catering. Lettuce, cucumbers, onions, and stale maccaroni, which he knows I loath the sight of, are the order of the day with us; and, to whet my appetite for these dainties, he has the generosity every now and then to bring home a box of stomachic pills, which I fling out at the window as soon as he has turned his back."

I interrupted the flow of the injured fair one's eloquence, by assuring her that the appearance of health in her countenance and person indicated by no means the abstemious regimen she complained of; and that, at all events, Don Ignazio appeared, from all I had perceived at our late meeting, a most attentive and affectionate husband in every other respect, so that the single failing of an over economical disposition seemed fully counterbalanced by his other good qualities.——It would'nt do!

"That's just what vexes me. His pride prompts him, and his cunning enables him, to behave to me in the most loving manner, whenever we are among other people; you would think him the milk of human kindness, a very angel, all generosity, fondness, and submission; but no sooner are we alone, than the picture is changed in an instant. Half a yard of new rib-

* Neapolitan copper coin.

bon is enough to make him look as black as thunder. His hawk's eye will spy a new pin. He will ask a thousand questions, when I got it? how I came by it?"....

"He is not jealous, surely?"

"Would to heaven he were! He is perfectly indifferent as to what I am doing, so it brings on no expence; he is jealous of nothing but his pelf. You would scarcely credit his meanness: my own clothes he locks up from me. Not satisfied with the little he gives me, he rifles my pockets in the night when I am asleep, steals his own money, and gives it me twice over again. I have caught him at that. I marked one evening the pieces I had, missed them in the morning, and received them again at breakfast. What do you say to that?"

"*Ci vuol' pacienza**."

"Patience indeed! and bushels of it! Excuse the freedom I take in troubling you with my grievances; it does one good to unburthen one's mind; it is the only comfort left when there is no hope of redress. I mentioned all this, and much more, to our confessor, who gave him a severe lecture for it: but what of that? Ever since that moment he has taken to another priest, who suits himself better to his disposition."

Not to appear absolutely indifferent to this good lady's troubles, I expressed to her how much I felt for them, and how happy I should be to have but a hint of the means by which it might possibly be in my power to relieve them. To this I received no other reply than a shrug of the shoulders, which might be interpreted various ways. She now seemed involved in melancholy reflections: to dispel which, I took a new ground. In order to try whether she was completely unhappy in her own opinion, a thing I much doubted, I asked if she was conscious of no one good quality in the character of Don Ignazio.

"No one good quality, Signor Don L——? Why that would be miserable indeed! Say, rather, no bad one, except his extreme stinginess and his abominable partiality to garlick. He is sober, faithful to the marriage bed, complaisant in every thing not requiring pecuniary sacrifice, and, at bottom, sincerely attached to me, as I have had an opportunity of convincing myself in my last illness. Five successive nights did the poor devil sit up by my bedside. In addition to his own professional attendance, I had twice a day the advice of two of our first physicians. Nothing that could be got was too expensive for him then. As soon as I began to recover, such was his joy, that gowns, lace, and trinkets, came in faster than the medicines while I was ill. That beautiful comb you saw in my hair at Portici, solid gold as it is, and beset with pearls, every one of which cost a ducat, he gave me on that occasion; and two days afterwards, he brought me a most valuable diamond cross, which you shall see when he comes home, for he keeps every thing under lock and key. I really one time flattered myself he had totally changed his nature. But I soon found my mistake; as I got better, he got worse: and no sooner was I quite well, than I found him as bad as ever; so that, droll as you may think it, without

* You must have patience.

a little illness now and then, I should soon be starved to death. But, as you are pleased to say, every one has his failings; and, if it were known, more perhaps are worse, than better than he: patience, therefore, is the best remedy. What's the use of repining at a thing you cannot alter. Come, sir, you seemed pleased with the little song I awoke you with; I'll give you the whole of it, and you shall sing me one in return afterwards."

I was more pleased, to own the truth, at the favourable turn which the state of Donna Anna's mind had taken in so short a time, and inwardly proud of being the author of so sudden a change. But such, my dear T. really is the character of this lively and sincere race of people, in the space of ten minutes their temperament admits of being miserable, and again completely happy. Dissimulation, generally speaking, they are perfect strangers to.

Donna Anna now sang the little air, "*Sul margine d'un rio*," with such tasteful simplicity, and accompanied her fine voice with such well selected chords of harpeggios, as to convey no mean idea of her proficiency in music. We are astonished at the meretricious *tirades* of a prima donna, by which she endeavours to drown the simple melodies of a Salieri, Paesiello, or Cimarosa, in order to shew her skill to greater advantage; but the tasteful delivery alone of the simple strains of a good composer finds its way to our heart and our feelings. Donna Anna's song was worth to me all the bravuras of a Mara or Banti. When it came to my turn, I proposed to sing a duet, which was agreed to. She produced the charming duet from the "*Cosa rara*," and I assure you, often as I have heard it on the best of stages, I never liked it so well as this time, when I was a party concerned in the performance.

A side look of Donna Anna's, accompanied by an arch smile, discovered to me her knowledge of the effects of my fall on the staircase, which my vocal ardour during the duet had prevented me from concealing sufficiently. An explanation ensued, and her kind offer of administering temporary repair to my misfortune, ill breeding alone could have declined. Needle and silk being procured in an instant, I proposed, in order to prevent her stooping, to stand on a chair. But this she would by no means permit; I must sit on the sofa; and the attentive Donna Anna, in a graceful attitude, knelt down before me. During the operation, I could not help admiring her head of hair, which would have been of a jet black, had it not been for numerous minute elliptical impurities, which, on so close an inspection, gave it rather a pepper and salt appearance. A discovery like this might refrigerate the warmth of admiration in one of your hyper-sentimental beings of 52 north latitude. To me, who know the effects of a hot climate, and am in a manner acclimatized, the circumstance was familiar from repeated previous observations of the same nature, and therefore proved no sort of check or alterative. *Nil admirari, nil vituperare*, is the golden motto of a cosmopolitan traveller.

Donna Anna had not yet accomplished her friendly office, when a

gentle rap at the door from the discreet old servant, accompanied with a "*Mmo' ven ho padron*," announced the arrival of the master of the house. "*Che venga pure**," replied the wife, unwilling to discontinue the good work she had begun. In the respective attitudes, therefore, above described, the husband found us on entering the apartment with his little boy. His fat face instantly assumed the looks—not of jealous anger—but of the most unequivocal transports of joy. "*Chist e una gracia*† !" exclaimed he with delight, throwing his arms across my shoulders, and osculating my poor cheeks at a terrible rate. The savour of this salute amply proved the truth of one of the two accusations his wife had lodged against him.

"My dear, why did you not send for me? I hope you have entertained the gentleman, according to his merits, in my absence. *Nicola, fa la riverenza al Signor Inglese*," continued he to the child, at whose odd appearance I could scarcely refrain from laughing. Conceive an infant, of perhaps five years, dressed precisely in the miniature costume of a man of five-and-twenty. His powdered curls were forced into a little pig-tail of the length of my little finger; coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, were all of the cut of a grown person; and to complete the dwarf-like appearance of the old-fashioned little monkey, a pair of hussar boots graced his lower extremities. On enquiring if Master Nicola was the whole of his family, I was informed that he had had another, which I should see when I came to visit his shop.

* Let him come.

† This is a favour, &c.

Not a word was said respecting the pilfered cakes and syrup; on the contrary, Don Ignazio found great fault with his wife for not treating me with some wine out of his cellar, till she observed on the impossibility of so doing, when he had the keys of every thing.

"Have I?" fumbling in his pockets. "You are right. What an unfortunate mistake! But all in good time; you shall taste some of the wine of my own country, such as you will not easily meet with in this city." So saying, he disappeared, and soon returned with both hands full of bottles and Bologna sausages. The wine he gave us to taste appeared old and mellow; it was of the growth of the principality of Farther Abruzzo, whence he came, but certainly not to be compared to the wine of my friend Don Giacomo, of Pozzuoli.

Before the arrival of Don Ignazio, I conceived it improper to come forward with my little present; at one time, indeed, I had a good mind to keep it to myself. Now I thought was the time to produce it with an appropriate introduction of letter-press. Donna Anna seemed delighted with this trifling mark of attention; and, before her husband, very handsomely said, she hoped it might last as long as she would remember the giver. "That," added Don Ignazio, "I am sure it will not, if you have the keeping of it; and therefore propose taking care of it myself, by putting it with the rest of your trinkets."—"What!" replied the astonished spouse, "lock that up too? Surely you would not put such an affront on Signor Don Luigi,

who intended it as a keep-sake for me."—"A keep-sake it shall be," again retorted the husband: "under my charge I can answer for its safety." Called upon by a wink of the lady to interfere in this matter, I begged it as a particular favour, that the knife might remain in Donna Anna's possession, since, otherwise, the purpose of the trifling gift would be defeated; and my request, for that evening at least, had the desired effect.

A young man, of about twenty years of age, and a prepossessing countenance and exterior, now stepped in, and was introduced by Donna Anna under the name of Don Carlo Rivetta. "*Evviva!*" exclaimed Don Ignazio, whose patriotism probably had induced him to make frequent libations of the Abruzzian grape juice, "this is the very man we want. You see, sir, one of the best dancers in the two kingdoms; and if you are fond of the sport, we shall muster a little ball in a few minutes."

I professed my willingness to become a spectator, but declined joining in the pastime, alledging my boots and the state of my health as an excuse.

"For the first I have an instant remedy," answered our jovial host; "you shall have a pair of my shoes: and as to your health, appearances at all events are against your assertion or belief. Permit me to feel your pulse.——One, two, three, four....Why, Signor Don Luigi, give me leave to assure you, if all the people of Naples were as well as you appear to *me* (and I flatter myself I know something about the matter), I and my colleagues should starve presently.—Pray who is your physician here?"

"Dr. *****."

"That coxcomb? Why that fellow has killed more people than I have cured. Pray does he not prescribe to you calomel and steel-rust?.....Aye, I thought so; he has but one remedy for every disease. No, my dear Signor Don Luigi, get rid of that quack as soon as possible; and if you really complain of that pain in your right side, allow me to recommend you a remedy, which is a simple, and certainly a disinterested one. Put a handful of garlick into a bottle of old white wine, and take a small glass full every morning fasting. It will remove every obstruction in your biliary ducts, create a proper and vigorous bile, act as a tonic on your stomach, and give new energy to every one of the abdominal viscera. In less than a week you will be convinced of what I say. Garlick, my dear sir, is an invaluable medicine for almost every complaint, and I firmly believe, if its virtues were duly appreciated, we should want very few other drugs, and people probably might do without doctors or apothecaries. I take it in its crude state both at breakfast and dinner, and solely ascribe to this practice the good state of health in which I have the honour of being seen by you now, and which, thank God, I have enjoyed without interruption these eight years and more. —But to return to our plan. Come, Ann, get my cordovan pumps for the gentleman, and finish the few stitches in his pantaloons, while I go down stairs to enlist a few recruits for our party. Old Tursi shall bring his guittar."

Although I was sure Don Ignazio's pumps would rather fit one of the giants in Guildhall than my feet,

yet I submitted good-humouredly to the metamorphosis. Donna Anna in some measure remedied the difficulty by passing through the holes, besides the shoe-strings, a long sky-blue ribbon, which she wound by checkered crossings round my leg, up to the calf, thus tying the pumps to the leg. I looked for all the world like an opera-dancer.

While thus employed about my person, her little urchin thought proper to amuse himself with a bone syringe which in all likelihood he had purloined from his father's shop: he conceived it probably very witty to make the Signor Inglese the principal butt of his hydrodynamic experiments: for no sooner did I turn my head, than souse came a copious irrigation of the pure element over my neck, waistcoat, and nankeens, a transgression for which the mother instantly sent him to bed with a farewel box on the ear by way of a good-night, making a thousand apologies for the boy's impertinence, and protesting that it was only since his father took him to town every day that he had learnt all sorts of insolence and rudeness.

The few local arrangements thought of to gain room for the impending diversion were just completed, when Don Ignazio returned with the respectable reinforcement of three more ladies, the mother and two daughters, tenants of the lower part of the house, and a hump-backed little being with a guittar nearly as big as himself. After a most pompous introduction to these new visitors, in which our host vouchsafed to grant me the promotion of *colonello nel servizio di sua maestà il re della Gran Bretagna*, we set to work immediately on a country-dance. My steps were universally admired; indeed I am confident I never danced better in my life. The ligature round my legs imparted to them a wonderful degree of spring and vigour, and looked altogether pretty. As to Don Ignazio, poor man, he did wonders likewise. His legs, with every symptom of dropsy, exhibited a respectable degree of agility; but his enormous calves, like blubber or jelly, shook from right to left at every touch of the ground. Don Carlo was a second Didelot, and Donna Anna's steps were grace and elegance itself. In a little time we received an accession of strength in the arrival of three or four neighbours, so that at last there were nearly a dozen of us. Country dances, cotillions, and menuets à quatre, succeeded each other in turn; but of all, nothing pleased me more than the *saltarella* of Don Carlo and the lady of the house. This is a national dance of the Neapolitans, more distinguished by the gracefulness of its steps and attitudes, than any intricacy of figures or great quickness of motion. I would fain have given them a horn-pipe in return, but could not for the world beat the tune into old Thersites' head.

About midnight our host proposed to sup. The cloth was laid in an instant, every one lending a hand. The "stingy" Don Ignazio treated us with a profusion of three or four different sorts of delicious shell-fish, Bologna sausages, sallad of anchovies, &c. and plenty of his Abruzzo wine, uttering a thousand apologies for the mediocrity of his hasty entertainment. I never saw a man eat and drink so much, and with such glee. His partner too appeared as if she intended provi-

dently to lay in a stock for a few banyan days to come. Her repletion, however, did not prevent her from favouring the company with two or three songs; but she certainly performed better with an empty stomach. Don Carlo likewise gave us some beautiful airs, executed in a charming style, and with one of the best voices I ever heard. That man knew almost every opera by heart. You would have thought him a singer by profession, not a clerk at the Vicaria*, which I afterwards understood him to be.

It was past two when we broke up, and now nothing would do but Don Ignazio would see me home. I urged in vain the immense distance and my perfect knowledge of the way. "You don't know," replied he, "the insecurity of our streets at night; we have a number of desperate fellows in this city, and I should never forgive myself if any harm were to come to you on leaving my house. I shall insist on accompanying you to your lodgings, if it were as far as *Capo di Monte*."— The people here are terribly afraid of robbers, but I really fancy without cause. I have not only often been out at very late hours without meeting with any accident, but even have not heard of a single robbery worth mentioning ever since I have been here. At all events, the company of the fat apothecary would have afforded no additional protection if I have formed a right judgment of his prowess. I wish to God he had staid at home; for no sooner had we walked about five minutes, than he began to exhibit the effects of the vinous gas when brought into contact with the atmospheric air; his Doric stumps refused any further observance of defin. IV. Euclid, I.†; and when we had got to *Parta di Chiaja*, they became as stationary as the pillars of Hercules.—What was to be done but, instead of being squired home by him, to drag the gentleman all the way back to his own door, where he was saluted by madame with an "*O che bestia!!*" and where I once more bade her "*felicissima notte;*" a wish, the realization of which I had, under existing circumstances, the greatest doubts of.

The reception and attention I met with at the house of Don Ignazio, is another instance of that goodness of heart and hospitality of the honest Neapolitans which it has been my good fortune to experience from every one of them since the first day of my arrival in this city. Besides two English families, to whom I had letters of recommendation, and whose houses are open to me at all times, I *then* knew not a soul here. *Now* it will require a full week to take leave of all those from whom I, an utter stranger, have received civilities, nay, real marks of friendship, which, in the whole course of my future life, I shall always remember with gratitude. To separate from such a people would cost a struggle, were it not to return to the happy shores of Old England, to you, my dear T. and to every thing dearest to my heart. Farewell.

Your's, &c.

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* A large building near the Capuan gate, the seat of the courts of justice.

† A right line is the shortest distance between two points.

ON COMMERCE.

No. VIII.

It may not be irrelevant to notice, that, upon the spot to which our last observations related, was made the experiment for humanizing and enlightening Africa, by establishing a colony of free blacks, under the auspices and direction of an English company, who at first were known by the name of the St. George's Bay Company; but afterwards took that of Sierra Leone, from the place of their establishment.

At the first setting out of this company, a difference of opinion, we suppose, occasioned a schism, and a scion was slipped from the original stem, which called itself the Bulam Company, from an island of that name on which it intended to settle. After languishing for a short time on this island, the remnant which survived the hostility of the negroes and the inhospitable climate, left it, in a ship called the Calypso, and is supposed to have been the means of disseminating the yellow fever, since so fatal both to our West India Islands and the States of America. By mismanagement in the direction at home, and the impositions practised on them by crafty and designing individuals who crept into the employ, the original company, after expending a large capital of their own, and receiving liberal parliamentary assistance besides, experienced a decline, and expired in the year 1807. But although the company is no more, their settlement, situated about six miles up the river, from Cape Sierra Leone, and about eighteen below Bance Island, and called Free Town, is still in existence, but under whose controul and jurisdiction we know not.

The Grain Coast terminates at Cape Palmas, from which the Tooth, or Ivory Coast commences, and continues until we arrive very near Cape Tres Puntas, or Three Points. Of the Tooth Coast very little is known, except just the sea-coast, as all trade up the country is carried on by means of the natives who inhabit it, the Europeans not being suffered to act for themselves, or even permitted to enter the internal parts, whose inhabitants are reported to be the most brutal and savage of any in this part of Guinea; they are even accused of being cannibals. The chief article exported hence is ivory, as the name implies; this, together with some striped cotton cloths (a commodity in demand upon the Gold Coast), are the whole of the exports, if we except provisions, such as oxen, kids, hogs; also rice, peas, beans, citrons, oranges, cocoa-nuts, and sugar-canes, which are here good of their kind, and remarkably cheap. Ivory is purchased in teeth and schrevelios; the first includes all teeth above 15 lbs. each, the latter all under that weight; among which may be found, especially if purchased to windward, some sea-horses' teeth, an animal very common in the rivers Gambia and Nuneo. These are generally about sixteen inches long, exceedingly white, but so brittle as not to be easily worked. The rule for buying upon the coast, is, that if any four will weigh one hundred weight, they shall all be accounted as teeth, however small one or more

of them may be, and must be paid for as such: this is always most rigidly insisted upon, as the price of teeth is double that of the schrevelios; for when the former are worth £12 per hundred in the country the latter are scarcely worth £5. The more the teeth increase in weight, the more the ivory increases in goodness and worth. The points of them, however, are often found broken, flawed, and cracked, by the elephants grubbing against rocky ground; and others are light in proportion to their size: in both which cases their value is much reduced.

MERCATOR & Co.

PLATE 19.—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PRISON OF WAR, DARTMOOR, DEVON.

CHANCE having favoured us with a drawing of the royal prison of war at Dartmoor, in Devonshire, we are enabled to gratify the public with the annexed engraving of one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in this kingdom, and, at the same time, to pay a just tribute of applause to the judicious regulations, which ensure kind treatment and humane attention to the unfortunate victims of war. Here, under the humane arrangement and controul of the Transport Board, ably seconded by the resident agent, Isaac Cotgrave, Esq. an old post-captain, every comfort is administered to alleviate the prisoners' unhappy lot, as far as the nature of circumstances will allow. Unbiassed by motives foreign to their duty, and the innate liberality and feeling of their hearts, these gentlemen (some of whom are well acquainted with French prisons, and have personally experienced what *they* are), pursue an undeviating system of philanthropy, honourable to themselves, and beneficial to the objects of their care and exertions.

Dartmoor, originally a forest, now one of the wildest and most barren wastes in England, is an extensive hilly tract in the western part of Devonshire, being about twenty miles long, fourteen broad, and containing upwards of 80,000 acres. Nearly in the center of this desolate district, on a gentle declivity, fifteen miles from Plymouth and seven from Tavistock, is situated the prison for the reception of prisoners of war, recently erected at the expence of £200,000; a structure combining solidity of fabric with security and convenience. Perhaps a more healthy spot might have been selected; but the surrounding advantages which it possesses in other respects, and the great national objects which the projector had in contemplation, seem to have decided the eligibility of the situation. Indeed, it is presumed, when the hand of cultivation shall have reclaimed this vast tract of moor (and, under the auspices of Mr. Tyrwhitt, considerable progress has been made), the existing insalubrity of the atmosphere will cease.

The structure is of stone, which the neighbourhood affords in immense quantities. The floors are a composition, very little timber being used in any part of the building

appropriated to the habitation of the prisoners. It is of a circular form, inclosed by a massy iron railing and two solid walls, the space between which is termed "the military way." On the inner wall are platforms, which enable the sentries to observe what is passing in the prison-yard. At each platform, on the outer edge of the wall, are hung large bells, which, communicating by a strong wire, alarm the sentinels, should a prisoner, by scaling in the night time, endeavour to effect his escape.

This depôt is amply supplied with most excellent water, which flows through it in various directions. It contains 6000 prisoners, who, under the superintendence of five turnkeys, assisted by a captain's piquet of soldiers, are, every evening at sunset, counted into their separate prisons, secured by strong bars of iron and double doors. At sunrise they are released and again counted. Their bedding is immediately exposed to the air, and the rooms properly ventilated, if the weather is favourable.

The hospital is kept in the most exact state of cleanliness and order. Every patient, previous to admission, undergoes a proper ablution in the bath. Medicines, wine, &c. are furnished unsparingly. No regimental hospital or medicine chest in the British service is so liberally supplied with the most costly drugs: in fact, many of them are withheld from our own troops, but profusely granted to our enemies.

The prisoners of war are universally clothed and fed at the expence of government. They wear a yellow uniform, occasionally striped with blue. So conspicuous and universal a dress renders their escape impracticable, supposing them at large beyond the prison walls. Few are so far fortunate, although bribery has in some solitary instances availed, but they are invariably retaken. Their rations, of the best quality, are served out warm and comfortable in the short space of two hours.

They elect, from their own body, presidents, who are their organs with the agent, and through whom all complaints are made and grievances redressed. They inspect the bread, meat, vegetables, and other necessaries furnished by the contractor, and represent to the agent should any be unfit for use. If the latter differs in opinion, the officer of the guard is summoned as umpire, whose decision is final. They also keep the peace within the prison, and promulgate the agent's regulations.

A well-supplied daily market is held in the agent's square, where provisions of every kind are sold at a moderate price. For one hour the market people are admitted within the first iron gates for the prisoners' benefit, who, by their own ingenuity and industry, are thus enabled to indulge in many trifling luxuries. Captain Cotgrave is indefatigable in discountenancing exorbitant prices and extortion.—Whoever sells articles of inferior quality, or charges excessively, is for ever excluded the market. It is not in this point alone, but in every department of the depôt over which he presides, that Captain Cotgrave directs his most sedulous attention, and laboriously endeavours faithfully and strictly to discharge his duty to his country and to his fellow-creatures.

Strangers, accompanied by a mi-

litary officer, are allowed to walk round the military way; but, except the agent, officers on duty, surgeon, and turnkeys, no person, however high his rank, can procure admittance within the second iron gates, unless provided with a pass or special order from the Transport Board.

The barracks, detached about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the prison, contain between five and six hundred men. The accommodations for both officers and privates are unequalled. Each regiment in Plymouth garrison takes the duty at this place in succession for two months. In this exile their duty is severe: 180 men and five officers constantly mount guard; and, during the night, these five officers and eight serjeants are individually going the rounds, during which they are challenged, give, and receive the countersign not less than sixty times.

The seat of Thos. Tyrwhitt, Esq. member of parliament for Plymouth, lies within a mile and a half of the barracks. That gentleman is constantly pursuing and extending his agricultural improvements on the moor, in which he has expended a considerable sum of money. The officers often find a relaxation of their toils at Tor Royal, where amenity of manners, suavity of disposition, an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and information, and a hearty welcome, crown the hospitable board.

At the termination of the war, when the present occupants of the prison are restored to their families and country, it is said to be in contemplation to convert this vast, and then useless building, into a receptacle for convicts, whose labours on the moor will prove highly important and beneficial to the nation, and an incredible saving in the enormous expence incurred both at home and in transportation.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

A. *Prison.*

1. Agent's house.
2. Surgeon's do.
3. 3. Stables, &c.
4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. Clerks' houses.
5. Turnkeys' lodge.
6. Aqueduct to supply prison with water.
7. Matron's house and dispensary.
8. Cooking-house and bath.
9. Magazine for clothing, bedding, &c.
10. Hospital.
11. Petty-officers' prison.
12. North guard-room.
13. South ditto.
14. 14. 14. 14. 14. Prisons.
15. 15. 15. 15. Sheds for drying clothes.
16. Pool of water supplied by No. 6.
17. Prison-yard.
18. Detached space for prisoners to receive their allowance from No. 8. also for public market.
19. Agent's square for market, &c.
20. Grand entrance; with the inscription, "Parcere subjectis," cut on the stone arch.

B. *Barracks for 500 men.*

1. Officers' quarters, rear.
2. Hospital.
3. Barrack guard.
4. Magazine.
5. Barrack-master's house.
6. ——— serjeant's and store.
7. 7. 7. Men's quarters, front.
8. Cooking-house.
9. Coach-houses and stables.
10. Washing-houses.
11. 11. 11. 11. Offices.
12. Canteen.

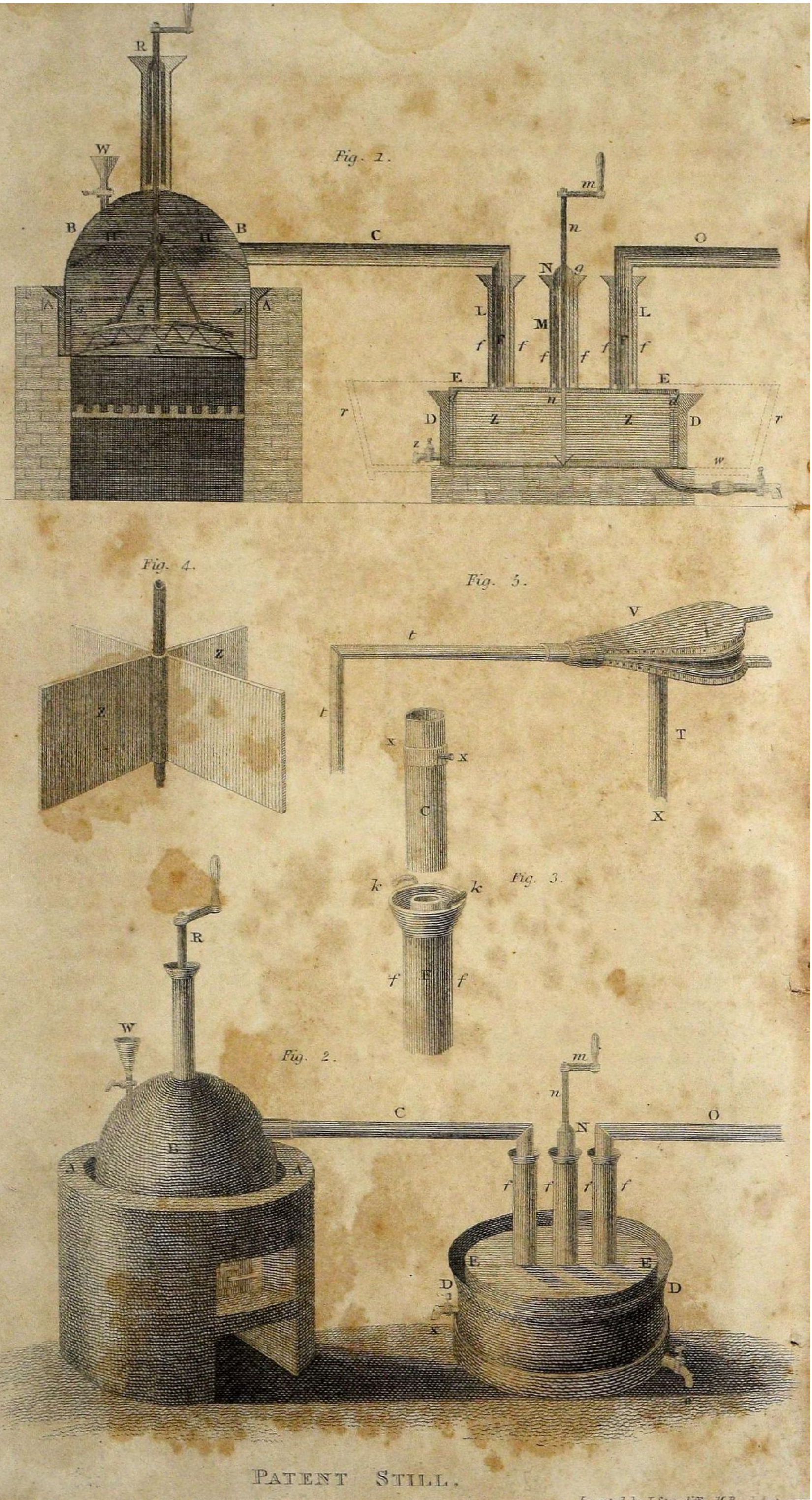
Plate 14.—ON IMPROVEMENTS IN DISTILLATION.

In our last Number we mentioned slightly the recent improvements in the distillation and condensation of gases which have been made by Dr. Stancliffe, and for which his majesty has been pleased to grant his letters patent. We have thought the matter of great general importance, and have accordingly procured an accurate copy of the specification, and an engraving, which we make no apology for presenting at the earliest opportunity to our numerous scientific readers. Indeed, any improvements in a science which, like chemistry, has become as fashionable as it is useful, cannot fail to meet as it may deserve the patronage of the public; and it shall continue to be our aim, as objects of merit occur, to make the *Repository* a useful guardian of what is truly valuable in every practical department of science.

SPECIFICATION OF A PATENT GRANTED FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN DISTILLATION, &c. &c.

These improvements and apparatus for combination and condensation of gases and vapours applicable to distillation, consist in the means of dispensing with ordinary modes of luting as connected with the facility, freedom, and play of several parts of the apparatus, and especially of rotatory agitation, with comparatively little friction; by which the contents both of the still itself and refrigeratory or refrigeratories may be kept in constant agitation, and large surfaces of fluids may be presented to vapours or gases to hasten condensation. The necessity for stuffing boxes (as applicable to stills always objectionable, both from the materials of which they are formed and the friction of the axes passing through them) is thus done away. These improvements farther consist in the means of operating with ease under considerable columnar fluid pressure, in every case, whether of simple or compound distillation, or processes analogous, without danger to the operators or liability to accident of the apparatus. The ordinary refrigeratory and worm tube used by the distillers, need not be employed in many instances, though the new apparatus may be used as an appendage to this part of the old process, and with advantage in most cases. The truth of these remarks must be obvious, by a reference to the annexed drawing or diagram, which exhibits a general idea of the improvements alluded to.

Fig. 1. in these drawings, is a representation of the apparatus, by a section through the center of the whole; and fig. 2. is a perspective view to give a clearer idea of the same: the same letters refer to both. *AAA* is the first vessel or boiler, to which heat is applied by any of the means in common use, as by a lamp for small apparatus, or by fire-grate, &c. This vessel is formed of two prisms or cylinders, *AA* and *aa*, one within the other, leaving a space between them, in which the liquid luting, hereafter to be described, is situated; in this space the cylindric or prismatic part of the head *BB* is received, and its lower edge immersed in, and surrounded by, the said luting; so that no elastic vapour in the head *B* can pass beneath the bottom of it, unless its pressure is such as to overcome the weight of the column of the fluid, which is placed between the two cylinders *aa* and *AA*. By means of this luting, the head *B* can be taken away readily to open the vessel, and when it is put down in the space between the two cylinders, the luting forms an air-tight joint without the necessity of any part of the contents of the apparatus coming in actual contact with the liquid luting. Here I must observe, that some contrivance is necessary to keep down the head *B*, as the pressure of the elastic vapour acts to raise it up; this may be performed either by hook screws, bolts, or any



PATENT STILL.

Invented by J. Stancliffe M.B.

other method which is best suited to the particular occasion: one I have used with success is two, three, or more pieces of metal projecting from the upper external edge of the cylinder *aa*, and two, three, or more corresponding pins projecting from the inside of the cylindric part of the head *B*. When this is put down into the luting in a proper position, these pins do not interfere with the said projecting pieces of metal; but by turning the head round, when it is down in its place, the pins catch under these pieces, and prevent the head rising by the action of the vapour. *W* is a funnel and cock, by which the boiler may be filled with the matter to be operated upon: *C* is the tube which conveys away the elastic vapour to the refrigeratory *DD*, which is composed of two parts, the lower part made by two cylinders *DD* and *dd*, in the same manner as the boiler, to receive the liquid luting. The shape of the cover or hood is represented here as flat at top, but the shape is of little consequence in the process of distillation. The term *hood* is employed only because this upper part of the apparatus seems to cover or to hood, which makes a joint with the cover or hood *EE*, as in the former instance. In this head are two, three, or more tubes *LLM*, projecting from it, which are for the purpose of connecting it with the tube *C* coming from the boiler, and others, as *O*, leading to second refrigerators or any other apparatus. The joining of the tube *C* or *O* with the refrigeratory, is by the same method of liquid luting as the boiler before described. *F* is a pipe soldered on the top of the hood, and *ff* is another surrounding the former. The space between these receives the tube *C*, to be connected with the hood, and retains the liquid which surrounds the joining; by this means the tubes can be readily disjoined, but when put together make a perfect fitting. They are held down from rising by two pins *xx* (see fig. 3.) projecting from the tube *C*, which when turned round, catch beneath two hooks *kk*, soldered upon the external tube *ff*, or any other mode of fastening may be adopted where necessary. In the center of the refrigeratory, what is termed the agitator is placed, the tube *M* rising from the center of the hood being devoted to the purpose of making a fitting round its axis, in the following manner: —The tube *N* is made to surround the axis *n* of the agitator, being fastened to it at *g*, so that the tube forms a complete hood, and revolves with it in the space between the tubes *F* and *ff*, which containing fluid lute prevents the escape of any elastic fluid from the refrigeratory; at the same time, the axis *n* can be freely turned round with but little friction by the handle *m*, or other method, to convey motion to the agitators fixed on the lower end of the axis *n*. These agitators are two, four, or more leaves or arms, as shewn in fig. 4. and introduced at *zz*, fig. 1. formed of any convenient matter, and of any proper figure, which, when turned round by the handle *m*, sweep the whole center of the vessel *dd*, so as to agitate and disturb every portion of any fluid contained in it; which I have found very favourable to the condensation of vapour, or the usual methods of producing agitation, connected with my axis, may be equally applied to the axis *n*. These agitators may be made of such figures as to fill up the vessel, whether the top or bottom of the same is flat or globular, concave or convex. The axis *n* of the agitator may be supported as it turns round by two bearings, one at the lower end of the interior of the tube *M*, and another at the upper end of the same: at these points of bearing it must be made cylindrical, and be received into slight collars fixed as before mentioned, one at the top and another at the bottom of the tube within *M*; or these bearings may, if more convenient, be made at the extreme ends of the axis, in which case the lower one must be supported at the bottom of the refrigeratory, and the upper one in any convenient frame over the whole apparatus. The

boiler *AA* may, if necessary, be adapted to receive an agitator, to stir up any matter present, and prevent the same from burning; it is to be fitted with liquid lute at the junction of its axis *R*, by the same method as above described. Its arms, *S*, fig. 1. may be furnished with chains to drag round the bottom in the usual manner. *HH*, fig. 1. represents a gutter, fixed around within the head *BB*, to receive any fluid which is condensed in the same, and convey it through the pipe *C* into the refrigeratory. At *w* a cock may be placed, to draw off the products from the refrigeratory, and the fluid lute may be removed, when necessary, by a syphon or a cock, as at *z*. To prevent the apparatus growing warm, as this would destroy the effect of the refrigeratory, it may be immersed in a vessel of cold water at the dotted lines *rr*, fig. 1. after the usual manner. The hood, both of the boiler and refrigeratory, may be adapted to be drawn up, at the same time, by pulleys or otherwise, where the apparatus is large, so as to remove them for clearing off the residual matter in the boiler and refrigeratory. Though the drawing only exhibits one refrigeratory, I propose, for the distillation of such matters as require it, to use several, through which the vapour passes successively until it is all condensed: the tube *O* is supposed in the drawing to lead to such a second vessel; and it is plain, a communication may be made with any number by the same means.

Fig. 5. shews the method by which any vapour may be introduced into the refrigerator, when the same is not raised in a boiler, as shewn in fig. 1. but by any other means; it consists of a pair of bellows *V*, with a pipe *T* coming from the vessel containing the vapour. Affix the orifice of the valve to the nose of the bellows. Another pipe *t* is fixed and connected with the refrigerator by liquid lute, in the same manner as the pipe *C*, fig. 1. Now it is evident that by working the bellows, the vapour will be drawn into them through the pipe *T*, and expelled from them through the tube *t* into the vessel, even when the vapour has no elastic force to rise of itself and pass over.

These improvements are obviously applicable in all cases of distillation, in the rectification of various liquids, as of alcohol, in the preparation of æther, and in the mineral acids, as the nitric, muriatic, oxy-muriatic, and indeed all other volatile but condensible vapours and gases, whether acid or otherwise, separable by processes similar to distillation; as also in separating the pyroligneous acid and other volatile matters from coal, and obtaining the condensible from the uncondensible portions, as the tar, oily, alcaline, and saline matters from the carburetted hydrogen, which may be at the same time applied to known and useful purposes. The apparatus is equally applicable for impregnating liquids with carbonic acid gas, as for other condensible volatile products, of whatever nature or from whatever source soever they may be derived. This apparatus may be also employed with advantage in the depuration of linen, wool, woollens, cottons, &c. which may be introduced into the condenser, refrigeratory, or recipient, and there be exposed not only to agitation, but to the vapour of volatile alcali or steam of water thrown off by the first process of distillation, and carried into the condenser containing the agitator. The impregnation of alcaline, earthy, or metallic matters with acid or other vapours, is readily effected by throwing these volatile acids in the act of distillation from the place where they are generated into the refrigeratory vessel or vessels, where the condensation is to be effected; and solutions of some of the gums may be promoted, as of copal, by throwing their proper solvents in a state of vapour from the first part of the apparatus, under sufficient columnar fluid pressure and temperature. Hence its importance, as well to the varnish-maker, as to others concerned in operations where the principle

of distillation may be advantageously introduced. Its application in pharmacy, to obtain volatile vegetable extracts, is manifest, as well as its economical application to various domestic operations, on any scale: and many operations, which have been heretofore managed with difficulty, or considered as nuisances, may be effected by this apparatus with ease, and without being offensive; as for example, the obtaining of spirits of hartshorn, animal oil, or ammonia, from bones and other animal recrements. The number or capacity of refrigeratories being always proportioned to the quantity of volatile product to be condensed, and the depth of the liquid luting being always such as to allow the escape of a portion of the product, rather than detriment the containing vessels, which ought to be in preference constructed of materials which cannot react chemically upon either the liquid luting or products to be condensed. By having the vessels of considerable strength, it is obvious that the power of condensation, as aided by the pressure of the fluid luting, may be indefinitely increased, and that nothing is wanted for completing the condensation, but the power of presenting large surfaces of the vapour or gas by agitation to colder media; for which the apparatus is well adapted, as the condensers or refrigeratory vessels may be immersed in vessels containing cold water or ice, as is sometimes the practice in ordinary distillation with the worm tube, and which water, as it becomes warm, may be constantly supplied with cold water. For the like reason it is manifest, that when the air gas or vapour to be condensed is thrown into the recipient or refrigeratory containing such agitators, by means of bellows, whether common or hydrostatic, retorts, or other known and obvious means, such condenser, with its appropriate agitator, is considered and claimed as part of my improvements. It may in many cases be found that the agitator is not necessary in the several condensers; and in few cases will it be required to be constantly employed. This must depend upon the facility or ease with which the vapour condenses, as connected with the quantity to be actually condensed in given times. The principle applies to apparatus on any scale. The altitude of the column of the fluid luting must, in most instances, be determined by the nature of the process; but where there is a probability of a rapid condensation of the volatile products and ingurgitation of atmospheric air, they had better be somewhat less than half the depth of the containing tubes; by which means all possibility of mixture of the fluid lute and condensed vapour is prevented. In many cases this may be of little or no consequence, as my experiments have proved. The residua may be drawn off by a cock or syphon from the different recipients when fluid; and when too thick to run in this way, may be removed by elevating the hood or head which passes into the liquid lute of the refrigeratory or other vessels employed, as well as of any other parts which are made similarly air-tight.

From an inspection of the apparatus, it is obvious that the fluid lute will rather give way, than allow of accumulation of uncondensed vapour or gas to the point of explosion, or rupture of the vessels. This method therefore implies the most perfect security to the operator. The width of the interstices, destined to contain the fluid lute, may be varied according to the speed of condensation or number of refrigeratories. The hoods may be held down by weights in some instances, as well as catches, by the means described.

Since the forms of the vessels may be varied at the pleasure of the operator, or according to circumstances, without detriment to the principle; in other words, as their horizontal sections may be square, round, oval, oblong, prismatic, or poligonal; so may the materials of which the apparatus is constructed be varied in any instance, since all materials, capable of being put into the requi-

site forms, may be used. These may be varied with advantage, according to the circumstances; it being desirable always to have in mind, that there should be as little action as possible chemically excited upon the materials of which the apparatus is composed, by the reagency of their contents. And for the same reason, it will be desirable to have a fluid lute, which will not be acted upon any more than the containing vessels by the matters subjected to the process, or which are the result of distillation. It may be either water, saline solutions, mercury, fusible alloys, oil, wax, tallow, or any substance capable of being liquified, provided it do not much interfere, by its chemical action, with the vessels or their contents. The structure and distribution of the agitators, connected with their supports and fluid luting, must obviously much diminish the friction, compared with what it would be in axles confined in stuffing boxes and the like, all commerce with external air being at the same time entirely cut off. When the apparatus is employed with a view to the condensation of the mixed gases or vapours, and aeriform fluids, which are in part condensible, but some of which cannot assume the liquid state under known atmospheric temperatures, as is the case with some of the products of common coal when subjected to distillation; then the gas escaping may be collected in gazometers after the known methods, and kindled for the purpose of yielding light and heat, in contact with the atmosphere, or applied to other uses, according to the nature of the gaseous product itself. The condensing refrigeratory recipients may be also adapted to the ordinary stills and worms in use or attached, as in the diagram annexed to the vessels similarly constructed, and which are placed over the furnace, water-bath, or other sources of heat. It is obvious that cold water may be supplied by an additional bath containing cold water, in proportion as the liquid lute gets warm. It is supposed, therefore, that in all cases which require it, the conductors are immersed in cold water baths, as is the worm in the worm tube in ordinary distillation. It is further obvious, that this mode of distillation may combine, when it shall be thought proper, all the known advantages employed heretofore by the distiller. The shafts of the agitators may be readily driven by machinery, and several connected on any scale if required.

The various parts of the apparatus, connected by tubes, may have these tubes either of a curved or any angular form most suitable, though *C* and *O*, the connecting tubes of the diagram annexed, are exhibited as being at right angles.

In many instances, one refrigeratory, with its agitator, will be found adequate to every purpose. The numerous applications of these improvements, as connected with agitation in a liquid medium, coupled with condensation by liquid or hydrostatic pressure, and of ready detachment of the several parts of the apparatus, with other very obvious advantages, it would be needless to detail wherever they are found applicable to the processes of combination and condensation of gases and vapours. Applicable to the processes of distillation, I claim them as my particular and individual discovery, for which his majesty has been pleased to grant his letters patent.

JOHN STANCLIFFE.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

The third volume of Dr. Cogan's *Philosophical, Ethical, and Theological Treatise on the Passions and Affections of the Mind*, will be published in the month of September. This volume contains two disquisitions on the conduct essential to happiness, in which the benefi-

cial influence of virtue and the nature of moral obligation are particularly considered; and also two disquisitions on religion as containing the most powerful inducements to practise every moral virtue. A subsequent disquisition on the peculiar excellencies of Christianity, respecting the moral nature of man, and the encouragement given to his most exalted desires and expectations, will conclude the work.

Mr. Wm. Giffordis engaged on a new edition of *Ben Jonson's Works*, with additional notes and illustrations.

A translation of Humboldt's "*Account of New Spain*" is in the press. This valuable work comprises researches into the geography of Mexico, the extent of its surface, and its political division into intendancies; the physical aspect of the soil; the actual population, state of agriculture, manufacturing industry, and commerce; the canals which might be carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the revenues of the crown; the quantity of metals which has flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia since the discovery of the new continent; and the military defence of New Spain: and will be accompanied by physical and geographical maps, founded on astronomical observations and trigonometrical and barometrical measurements.

Mr. Robert Kerr is preparing for the press, in two octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the late Mr. W. Smellie*, printer, of Edinburgh, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, F.R.S. &c. This work will comprise a view of the literary history of Scotland from 1758 to 1795, with numerous anecdotes of learned Scotsmen of eminence, and accounts of many important publications in which Mr. Smellie was either concerned as sole or joint author, or which derived material aid from his acute critical skill and correct taste in their progress through the press, during the above-mentioned period.

Mr. Ruding has in the press, a *History of the Coinage of this Kingdom and its Dependencies*. It will contain an historical account of our coins digested in the form of annals, from the earliest period of authentic history to the end of the fiftieth year of his present Majesty. In a copious introduction will be given notices of at least 140 mints, which have been worked under the authority of our monarchs; together with the manner of working them, the methods used to supply them with bullion, the duties of their respective officers, and various other matters. The conclusion will point out the many errors with which our nummary system has been clogged, and which have for some time entirely impeded its motion; an attempt will be made to correct them; and a proposal for a new coinage, on a plan which may possibly prevent the systematic destruction of the public money, which has so long prevailed, will be submitted to the judgment of the public. The work will be illustrated with about 120 plates of coins, which will form a series, extending, with but little interruption, through a space of near 1800 years.

The Rev. Archdeacon Coxe has nearly completed a *Life of Stillingfleet*.

Mr. Michael Fryer, secretary to the British Philosophical Society,

intends to publish, by subscription, a *General History of the Mathematics*, from the earliest ages to the close of the 18th century, in three octavo volumes.

A new edition of the *Devil upon two Sticks in England*, by Mr. Combe, is in the press; enlarged with a great variety of new characters, down to the present year.

Messrs. Smith and Son, of Glasgow, have in the press a catalogue containing many works that will interest the bibliographer, from their extreme rarity. The black letter and early printed books are most of them in fine condition. It will appear some time during the present month.

Every enlightened friend of the arts will learn with pleasure, that a joint stock and benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of artists who are members, has recently been established in London, under the denomination of the Artists' Fund. The object of this praiseworthy institution is, to solicit and apply the bounty of a liberal and wealthy nation to the benevolent purpose of soothing the distress, and preventing the last moments of the dying artist from being embittered by the reflection, that he is leaving behind him a family without any provision whatever. To this end it was resolved, at a meeting of a number of artists, to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions for the establishment of this fund. These resolutions were submitted to a general meeting held last March at the Freemasons' Tavern. The arrangements are now completed, and the following gentlemen have been appointed governors of the institution: A. W. Devis, G. Hawkins, B. Marshall, W. Mulready, J. Randall, J. Scott, P. Turnerelli, W. Tallemach, and C. Warren. Alexander Davison, Esq. has accepted the office of treasurer, and Mr. J. Wilkinson is the secretary. In the list of donations already received by the society, we observe, among others, the names of Alexander Davison, Esq. first donation, 20 guineas; Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. and the Earl of Bredalbane, 10 guineas each; John Soane, Esq. 50 guineas; besides a number of annual contributions.

A society has been formed, which has for it object the exhibition and sale of articles of British manufacture, as well as the natural productions of the country. A house has been taken for this purpose in Pall-Mall; but we are inclined to think, that the proposed institution would have received more encouragement in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Whitmore, of Dudmaston Hall, in Shropshire, not better known for his amiable qualities in social life, than for his mechanical ability, has recently obtained a patent for a toy, which appears heretofore to have been a great desideratum in the education of children. The principle of this toy chiefly consists in the fit application of the magnet, and on account of the simple connective mechanism, it is denominated the *mechanico-magnetic toy*. It is farther designated as an invention to facilitate the teaching of children to spell, read, and also to learn the first rudiments of cyphering and music, in any language, with ease to the teacher, delight to the learner, and proportionate expedition. Mr. Whitmore seems to have successfully adopted the notion of our ce-

lebrated Locke: "I have always thought that learning might be made a play and recreation for children." We are farther informed, that the invention chiefly owes its origin to a fondness for mechanics, the leisure which retirement affords, and above all, to those parental solicitudes which the education of a numerous family naturally inspires; and farther, that it is the extraordinary success which attended the employment of the toy, that first suggested the design of making it more generally known, and which is now the principal motive for presenting it to the world. Mr. Knox, so well known by his *Essays on Education*, very properly observes, that "to facilitate the acquirement of the art of reading, various contrivances have been invented. The letters have been made toys, and the whole business of learning to read has been converted into a game of play. The idea is pleasing and plausible, but I never yet saw any great success attend the attempt. Those letters cut in ivory are apt to be inverted, and to puzzle the child by the different appearances they make in different positions. Reading, if it were a game, was such a game as the child liked less than his other diversions. It was indeed a game at which he would never play if he could help it."—We congratulate mothers and governesses on this important acquisition, by which, in the most inviting way, the above objections are completely and satisfactorily obviated, and by which the experience of twenty years has proved, that at least twelve months are saved by its introduction in the business of initiatory education; and that the ingenious inventor of the magnetic toy has so far succeeded in obviating such objections, we have little hesitation in acknowledging, from the known talent and high character of the man. The tender parent, who, like himself, may be averse to delegate a trust of such importance to another, and feel the most exquisite delight in cultivating infantile reason, and forming its unbent features, may perhaps be glad to adopt a medium of instruction which spares to the child the appearance of a task, and to the instructor the pain which the enforcing of it naturally creates.—We shall probably lay before our readers the outlines of the principle, with the author's permission, in a future number, as well as the necessary plates for the elucidation of the patent mechanico-magnetic toy.

The same ingenious gentleman has completed a contrivance, or rather certain naval improvements, which supersede all former attempts both in simplicity and effect. This apparatus is, it seems, principally applicable at sea, to move ships in a calm by the power of their crews; also to assist a ship's company in clearing her water, should she spring dangerous leaks, by the action of the men at the capstern, who may relieve each other, and bring the vessel through a voyage of almost any duration. We hope also to be able speedily to satisfy our readers more particularly on these points, equally important to the interests of a naval nation and to the cause of humanity.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

"WOELFL'S HARMONIC BUDGET," *composed, and dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by her Royal Highness's very devoted,*

humble servant, J. Woelfl, No. II. pr. 5s. Published at Ackermann's Repository of Arts.

In this number, Mr. W. has presented his subscribers with a trio (for the piano-forte, flute, and violoncello), consisting of an allegro and a rondo allegretto. Both movements are conceived in an easy style of elegance, within the reach of a moderately skilled performer on the piano-forte, approaching, if a comparison be permitted, the manner of Pleyel, in his sonatas for that instrument; and the subjects of both are distinguished by their character of tranquil neatness. The numerous passages which occur in the first and second part of the allegro, partake all, more or less, of the theme, are introduced in a most natural manner, and, although brilliant, have the merit of lying well under the hand: the conclusion of the second part likewise (*p.* 20) is wound up with spirit, and recurs unexpectedly to the original subject by which this movement is made to terminate.

In the rondo, we are particularly pleased with the few neat bars (*p.* 21, *l.* 4), which serve to prepare a return to the theme; the dolce (*p.* 22, *l.* 1,) possesses much melodious sweetness, and the whole of the modulations of that page evince the mastery of the author. At page 24, the subject changes into a delicate minor, which, after a few lines, again drops into the subject in the allied major key; and in *p.* 25, previously to the final termination, we remark one or two lines of preparatory bustling passages finely conducted through some chromatic chords. The two last concluding lines are very beautiful, and require particular attention to time on the part of the performers, not to lose the fine effect of the responsive turn given to the subject both in the piano-forte and flute part. The latter instrument ought therefore, if possible, not to be missed in the performance, since its part is, throughout, much more *obligate* than that of the violoncello; which, although it increases the effect of a full harmony, may, without detriment to the latter, be dispensed with.

PORTUGUESE MARCH *for the Piano-Forte, composed, and dedicated to the Bishop of Oporto*, by J. Woelfl. Pr. 2s. Published at Ackermann's Repository of Arts.

This is probably the first march which has been dedicated to a bishop. A mass, a requiem, miserere, or stabat mater, have before now received the patronage of church dignitaries; but martial strains, leading the warrior to the work of slaughter, never to our recollection. But then we ought to recollect the occasion and the man that have called forth this effusion of the composer's genius: and what British heart will not glow with admiration of the patriot, who, to defend his country's cause, exchanges his mitre for a helmet, his crozier for a sword, while it curses the tyrant wasting the blood of a generous, but deluded people, to enslave every nation within the grasp of his blasting ambition?—This composition is *well-timed;* the awful crisis which will decide the fate of Portugal is at hand, perhaps over before this meets our readers' eye. May then its nervous strains inspire the brave Portuguese with more than human valour to crush the barbarian horde

in their attempt to destroy Lusitanian independence! It will not be Mr. Woelfl's fault if his march be productive of a contrary effect. The subject, and indeed every bar of the first and second part, is full of martial vigour, unsophisticated by any ill-timed contrapuntal modulations, as every march ought to be, considering the description of persons for whom it is generally intended. What does a soldier care for chromatic niceties, perfectly unintelligible to his untutored mind? The trio is of a more delicate texture, and acts finely in relief of the nervous unisono bars which succeed in the repetition of the beginning of the march. This composition has likewise been arranged and published for a full band, where the judicious management of the wind instruments is particularly observable, and produces all the effect that the author's talents warranted us in anticipating.

Twelve Walzes for the Piano-Forte. Composed by J. Woelfl. Pr. 3s.

Although we received these walzes with the author's modest request not "to outstep the modesty of nature," by yielding too much to the partiality of friendship in our criticism, we owe it to our readers to allow them the merit which, in our opinion, they are entitled to. They are not intended to rank with the higher class of Mr. W.'s compositions: but a certain sprightly neatness and elegance pervade the whole of them, which are extremely pleasing. This feature, added to that of their being of very easy execution and short, justify our recommending them to incipient performers as a most entertaining vehicle for practical improvement.

"*Beware of the Cuckoo,*" *a favourite comic Song, sung with great applause at Vauxhall Gardens by Mrs. Bland.* Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The music of this trifle is not distinguished by any novelty of ideas, or peculiar share of science; but there is an easy and lively flow of melody in the common $\frac{6}{8}$ time, which will please the unlearned ear, well adapted to the sphere of Vauxhall Gardens. At all events, we prefer the composition to the moral of the text. The fair auditors round the rotunda are instructed in the manner how to retaliate upon their husbands, if the latter should dare to infringe upon the sacred privileges of their better halves; that is to say, to use the bard's own words, "You must let them have *their* way, both to do and to say, or else, sirs, beware of the cuckoo!" As married men, we are bound to express our abhorrence of such principles. If the like doctrines are enforced at our public places of amusement, aided by the powerful support of *sweet sounds*, no wonder if the walls of Westminster Hall and Doctors' Commons re-echo, at every term, the *odious sounds* of *crim. con.* We trust the Society for the Suppression of Vice will get early scent of this iniquity, and by their pious endeavours stem such excess of poetical licence. *Oh tempora, oh mores!!!*

"*I will not have you, Harry,*" *a favourite comic Ballad, sung with great applause at Vauxhall Gardens by Miss Acres.* Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s.

The music of this little song (for it is no ballad), is of much the same cast as the preceding, simple and unoffending. Towards the conclu-

sion we meet with one or two spirited bars, which are well adapted to the import of the text. To the frequent use of *rests*, however, we can by no means give our approbation, common as this practice may be. They break the flow of the melody, and produce a displeasing effect of quaint affectation. The words of this song are as innocent as the harmony. Our misses are warned against the wiles of men, and cautioned not to suffer themselves to be "*seduced—to marry.*" At which we overheard a lady, under the same tree, observe, that to be seduced to marry was a species of seduction which no woman need be ashamed of, and which nine out of ten would with pleasure submit to.

A familiar Duet, for two Performers on one Piano-Forte, in which is introduced the celebrated Scotch Air, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?" Composed by John Monro. Op. 2. Pr. 3s.

This is a respectable and promising specimen of Mr. M.'s talents as a composer. His style in this duet appears that of an easy collected melody, correctly and richly harmonized, regularly proceeding without any intricacies of time or modulations: indeed, an additional portion of the latter, accompanied with some proper transitions, would, in our opinion, have given more relief to the whole composition. The allegro is rather brief; but what there is, possesses the merit of neat and judicious arrangement of parts, and a considerable degree of brilliancy. The middle movement, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?" is a complete exhibition of that favourite air, and its spirit is preserved through the whole of the agreeable harmonization, which has been mutually assigned to both performers. The subject of the rondo, though not new, is lively, and the melody is responsively conducted by both parts in proper turns. The minor (*pp.* 10 and 11) appears to us somewhat common, but the conclusion is highly spirited and "shewy." This duet is altogether set in a style of facility which brings it within the reach of moderate players, and thus affords them scope to display their limited powers very ostensibly.

"*Hope," a Rondo, composed, and respectfully dedicated (with permission) to Miss Milbanke,* by Robert Topliffe, Organist of St. Vedast Foster and St. Michael le Quern. Pr. 2s.

The theme of this rondo, to which, for what reason we know not, the author has given the appellation of "Hope," bears the character of playful innocence; and the semiquaver pause at the beginning, if correctly expressed, gives it an original turn. We are much pleased with the minor (*p.* 4) in the key of C, and applaud the change to the key of E b (*l.* 2, *p.* 4). In the 5th bar, however, of the same line, we think the chord of B ought not to have been retained as the most natural accompaniment for the latter part of that bar. In *ll.* 5 and 6, we likewise observe with satisfaction a minor imitation of the subject, assigned to the left hand. The first and third bar (*l.* 5, *p.* 5) might well have admitted of a descending bass, instead of one white note sustaining the melody. Mr. T. will excuse these ingenuous expressions of perhaps mere opinion, which we should have re-

frained from but for the favourable idea this performance of his has impressed us with. The whole of this rondo is well put together, and, in a variety of places, supported by an able bass.

The favourite Air of "Ghrammachree Molly," with Variations for the Piano-Forte, and an Accompaniment for a Violin Obligato, in which is (?) introduced Barthelemon's celebrated Variations for that Instrument, performed by the Author with the greatest applause at the principal concerts in London and Dublin, composed, and respectfully dedicated to J. P. Salomon, Esq. by W. Eavestaff. Pr. 5s.

The comprehensive title (beautifully engraved) of this little work, sufficiently informs our readers of its contents. Mr. E. has displayed much ingenuity in superstructing on this simple air eight variations of considerable diversity of ideas; and the thought of appending to each the same short symphony, by way of coda, appears original, and is productive of a pleasing effect. In the piano-forte part we notice with pleasure var. 4, on account of its well arranged flowing bass; and var. 8, which, by way of conclusion, represents the subject under the dress of a very neat *polonaise.* And as to the violin, variations 5 and 6 appear to us well suited to the character of that instrument. The seventh variation is intended for harmonic notes on the violin, and since the notes are written in the common violin scale, may be executed with facility.—The whole of this publication is conspicuous for its typographical elegance; the type is beautifully clear, and the paper is of the best kind.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

SURRY THEATRE.

The manager of this theatre perseveres in his indefatigable zeal to produce a constant succession of new entertainments. The foremost of those since our last report, is unquestionably the *Grand Pageant of the Shakspeare Jubilee*, which in the bills is stated to be a fac-simile of the famous production of the late Garrick. In splendour of dresses, in the strength of the company, and in the scrupulous attention to the most minute requisites to render every scene perfect, this piece exceeds every former production of the Surry, and every former, as well as cotemporary, effort of the rival summer theatres. It possesses, likewise, another distinguishing feature in the aggregate of female beauty displayed on the stage every evening; but our readers will excuse us from giving any formal catalogue. It is a delicate question whom to name first or last, and an error in taste might entail on our well meaning disposition undeserved hostility from injured rivals. Nor is it permitted by our limits to pass in regular review the scenes of seventeen of the most admired plays of Shakspeare, which follow each other in rapid succession. Among the preliminary processions we have to notice the solemn appearance of Mrs. St. Ledger (from the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden), in the character of the Tragic Muse; the majesty of her fine countenance

outweighs the *embonpoint* disadvantageous to her character, while it produces a pleasing contrast with the smiling graces of the pretty sprightly Miss Booth, as Thalia.—De Camp, first in the character of Mars, and subsequently in that of Coriolanus, presents a fine specimen of vigorous manly beauty; his Roman dress is splendid, and strictly in costume. The scene in Coriolanus appears to us altogether the most impressive: Mrs. Montgomery, in the character of Virgilia, is a model of female beauty; her elegant form and countenance might be recommended as a fit study to every artist. If the Roman Virgilia was as handsome as her representative, we need no longer wonder, that at the sight of her the exiled husband betrayed the interests of a nation who had received him with open arms, after having been cast off by his own country. Miss Taylor successively appears as one of the Graces, as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," and as Desdemona in "Othello." In the latter character her impressive action, combined with the gracefully chaste attitudes into which she knows so well to ply her Medicean limbs, invariably produce rapturous applause, accompanied with regret at the shortness of the pleasing scene. Miss Booth, as Ariel in "the Tempest," leaves a doubt whether she copies Shakspeare, or whether the genius of our bard actually copied a character precisely equal to what Miss Booth exhibits, such are the light aërial attitudes and steps, and the smiling innocence, which grace her performance of that character. Mr. Elliston, as Mad Tom in "King Lear," and as Hamlet, commands the admiration of the audience by the wild horror and the heart-felt grief which his judgment enables him to pourtray to the life; and the epilogue address which he *reads* in the last scene (a Grecian temple thronged with all the performers of the Pageant in their splendid attire) is delivered in the most pathetic and impressive manner. The music is very judiciously put together by Mr. Sanderson, and the mode and style of every movement extremely well adapted to the different import of the scenes: a duet between Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Sarratt in particular deserves honourable mention; its lively character, fine melody, and responsive passages are correctly executed by those two ladies; and in another duet, in which Mr. Hill displays his fine voice to the greatest advantage, we admired some skilful harmonic transitions.

In the burletta department we likewise have to notice novelty.—"The London Hermit, or Rambles in Dorsetshire," has been produced since our last report. Mr. De Camp, as Young Pranks, sustains the principal character, and his and Miss Booth's excellent acting, constitute the principal support of the piece. The passive comic humour of Mr. Waddy (from Covent-garden theatre) is well adapted to the performance of the blundering Irish Gardener, and Mr. Slader sustains the character of Toby Thatch with spirit and humour. This gentleman is a very useful member of the Surry Theatre. We have seen him in a variety of walks, and with pleasure witnessed his just conception and correct representation of every character assigned to him.

Whatever he does he does well. The same may be said of Mr. Cooke, and his efforts are more surprising, considering the novelty of the line in which he has so successfully ventured to appear.

It is a pleasing part of our duty to observe to our readers the progressive advances towards perfection which this theatre is making in its exhibition of rational entertainments, and consequently in the public favour. To judge from the past and present, it is not too much to anticipate the flattering prospect of seeing the Surry Theatre rival our established winter stages in dramatic excellence. This we make no doubt would instantly be the case, were Mr. Elliston fortunate enough to remove the restrictive conditions attached to the exhibitions of our summer theatres. This would be no more than an act of justice granted to the immense population of the Surry side of London. We complain of the depravation of dramatic taste; the fault is neither on the side of the public nor on that of the actors. Let the legal trammels be taken off which in our summer theatres have for a length of time conspired to vitiate the taste and judgment of the public, have accustomed them to the sight of pantomimical tinsel parade, to the utter exclusion of sound, rational theatrical entertainments; let such be the case, and we are much mistaken in our opinion of British good sense, if an important dramatic revolution will not prove the consequence of such a measure. In the meanwhile, the greatest credit, nay, gratitude, is due to the man who has paved the way for such an event, who, even under those restraints, contributes with all his might to ameliorate the taste of the public. May success attend his praiseworthy efforts!

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Incredible as it may appear to our more distant readers, and unparalleled in the annals of this theatre, the "Blood-red Knight" still is as great a favourite as ever with the public, after its uninterrupted performance for *upwards of one hundred successive nights.* To judge from the nightly overflow, this season will amply reward the unremitting exertions of the veteran equestrian and his associates in the service of the public, since, if we are correctly informed, the clear weekly profits repeatedly fell little short of one thousand pounds. More than once have we witnessed the arena so crowded, that, in order to enable the spectators to make room for the horses, the curtain was obliged to be drawn to receive them on the whole depth of the stage.—Of Mrs. Astley's performance we have given our opinion in a former number. To her graceful and spirited action, the astonishing success of this spectacle is in a great measure attributable.

The equestrian exercises are varied almost every evening by the introduction of some new feat or other, either on the part of the experienced Mr. Makeen or elegant little Davis.

Of harlequinades there is generally a change every week; and since our last report we have again to notice a new production in that department, entitled "The Pindar of Wakefield; or, Gog and Magog." Of its numerous scenes we

were much pleased with the neat change of the one representing Wakefield Cross into Diana's Temple, of elegant design and proportions. There is likewise a very pretty landscape; and the concluding scene of the gardens of Diana, exhibits much elegance of fancy in its design. A variety of transformations and mechanical tricks keep throughout attention alive. The gradual diminution and subsequent growth of the clown's crutches, the removal of the rider from the equestrian statue at Charing-Cross, and substitution of the motley hero, the transformation of the animal into a rocking-horse with the clown on it, the well-contrived descent of the Guildhall giants ready to feast on the fool, and the alternate and repeated change of the sofa into a toilette and *vice versa*, and many others of the same nature, evince a considerable share of mechanical contrivance and ingenuity.—Mrs. Parker's Columbine is always elegant, her graceful agility is that of a lass of eighteen. Southby's clown is full of ludicrous humour. One or two of his falls prove that in his desire to please, his bones are a secondary consideration.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 17.—FULL DRESS.

A French gored gown of celestial blue crape, over a white gossamer satin slip; stomacher front, laced and edged with silver cord; long Spanish slashed sleeve, appliqued with white satin, and edged with silver cord; antique laced cuffs, and neck-handkerchief of French net, with deep fan frill. Hair confined in the Eastern style with pearl or diamond comb, falling in ringlets on each side of the face, divided in front of the forehead with correspondent *bandeau*. Neck-chain and cross of dead gold filligree. Sicilian mantle of white satin, finished with silver tassels, thrown fancifully over the back and shoulders. Slippers of white satin, laced in front with silver cord. Gloves of white French kid; and fan of white crape, with silver jessamine border.

PLATE 18.—PROMENADE COSTUMES.

First figure, represented in an Andalusian robe of superfine Spanish lamb's-wool cloth, of a bright amber colour; long sleeves and high habit-shirt of French cambric, with deep cuff and collar, edged with plaited net, or scallopped lace; bosom of the robe laced with white silk cord, and continued down the front with a row of correspondent buttons in the center. An installation cap of green velvet, edged with broad gold lace. A white lace veil, open in front. Shoes of green kid or jean, and gloves of the same colour.

Second Figure.—A plain cambric petticoat and Roman tunic, buttoned down the front, and trimmed at the bottom with a border of gathered muslin; plain high bosom, with rounded collar; long sleeve, gaged at regular distances, and finished with the Armenian cuff. A naval scarf of Indian muslin, or royal purple silk. A hamlet hat of white chip, ornamented with purple ribbon, worn over the peasant's cap of lace. Purple kid shoes, and gloves of York tan. Parasol to correspond.

NEW ARRANGEMENT RESPECTING THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS OFFERED BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE REPOSITORY.

In compliance with the suggestions of various correspondents, whose judgment is highly appreciated by the proprietor of the *Repository*, he has ventured to make some alteration respecting the medals offered for prize essays, and hopes that the new arrangement will gain the approbation of all those whose kind and liberal contributions have assisted in acquiring, for this work, the high reputation and popularity which it possesses.

In No. XVI. p. 262, three gold and six silver medals are offered for the competition of the present year, "for such compositions of any description, and on any subject, as shall be deemed most meritorious." It has been represented, that, by leaving the subjects entirely open, and at the option of the writers, many who would otherwise wish to become candidates, are likely to be so embarrassed in their choice as to relinquish the matter altogether.—On the other hand, it appeared that as some may have already commenced their essays according to the original plan, a manifest injustice would be done them by fixing subjects for all the medals. From these considerations, the proprietor has determined to offer four (instead of three) gold medals, to appoint subjects for two of these, and three of the silver ones, leaving the like number open, agreeably to the first arrangement.

PRIZE SUBJECTS.

GOLD MEDAL.

General view of the present state of the manufactures of the British empire.

GOLD MEDAL.

On the advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with the elements of chemistry, in the operations of agriculture, manufactures, and domestic economy.

SILVER MEDAL.

General view of the present state of the commerce of Great Britain, and of the effect produced on it by the present system of the French government.

SILVER MEDAL.

Would the exclusion of all the commodities now purchased of foreigners, by the discovery of indigenous substitutes, prove beneficial or detrimental to the prosperity of Great Britain, and in what degree?

SILVER MEDAL.

On the advantages attending the introduction of Merino sheep.

It may be remarked, that the first and third of these subjects were proposed last year; but having received no essays, we think their importance justifies us in repeating them.

The essays are to be transmitted in the time and manner specified on former occasions, addressed to Mr. R. Ackermann, Repository of Arts, 101, Strand.

Plate 16.—VIEW OF THE MANSION-HOUSE, LOMBARD-STREET, AND CORNHILL.

(Taken from the first floor of Mr. Williams's house, the corner of the Poultry and Walbrook.)

It would, we apprehend, be very difficult to point out a city, in which so many important objects are collected in so small a space, as in that represented in the annexed engraving. On this spot the spectator beholds the Mansion-House, the official residence of the chief magistrate of the British metropolis; Lombard-street, the seat of the depositories of the wealth of a great proportion of her merchants; Cornhill and the Royal Exchange, where business to the amount of millions is daily transacted; and the Bank of England, the first establishment of its kind in the world. As we have had occasion to notice the latter in the preceding numbers of this work, and it is not exhibited in the plate, we shall confine our present observations to the other objects enumerated above.

The Mansion-House (on the right) is situated on the place where once stood Stocks Market, so denominated from a pair of stocks erected there in the 13th century. This edifice was begun in 1739, and finished in 1753, at an expence of near £43,000, including about £4000 paid for houses to be pulled down to make room for it. The general effect of this structure is extremely heavy, and though it contains several magnificent apartments, among which may be mentioned the Egyptian Hall, used for grand civic entertainments, they are not well lighted, on account of the houses by which it is so closely surrounded. It is built of Portland stone, with a portico of six fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front. The basement story is very massy, and consists of rustic work; in the center of it is the door leading to the kitchen, cellars, and other offices. On each side a flight of steps conducts to the portico, in the middle of which is the principal entrance. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London.

Lombard-street, the corner of which is seen in the engraving, next to the Mansion-House, derives its name from the Lombard Jews, who for several reigns after the Norman conquest, carried on the whole of the banking business of the British capital, and principally resided here. This spot is still chiefly occupied by their successors in that traffic; and in this street is also situated the General Post-Office.

The Royal Exchange, the emporium of British commerce, owes its existence to the public spirit of a private individual. It was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a merchant of London, who was instigated to the undertaking by a letter in which an agent of his residing at Antwerp reproached the merchants of this capital with having no place in which to transact their business, but walking about in the rain, more like pedlars, than people of their commercial consequence. With a view to remove this stigma, Sir Thomas

made an offer to build a commodious edifice for the merchants to meet in, if the city would provide a convenient situation. The present site, upon which stood 80 houses, was accordingly purchased for £3532; the first stone of the intended edifice was laid in June 1566; the whole fabric was roofed in November the following year, and soon afterwards completed under the name of the Burse, which was superseded by that of the Royal Exchange, given to it by Queen Elizabeth, on occasion of her visit to the new structure in 1570.

This building was totally destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, and in its place the present Exchange was erected, at the expence of £80,000. It stands upon a plot of ground 203 feet in length, and 171 in breadth, containing an area in the middle of 61 square perches, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building wrought in rustic. It has two fronts, north and south, each of which is a piazza, and in the center are the grand entrances into the area, under a very lofty and noble arch. On each side of the principal front in Cornhill are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment, and niches with well executed statues of Charles I. and II. in Roman habits. This entrance has on either side a range of windows placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the Composite order, above which is a balustrade.

This front is 56 feet high, and from its center a lanthorn and turret rises to the height of 178 feet, and has at the top a vane of gilt brass in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms. The north front in Threadneedle-street is adorned with pilasters of the Composite order, and triangular pediments.

The inside of the area is surrounded with a piazza, forming walks for the merchants, and affording them shelter from the weather. Above the arches of this piazza is an entablature with curious ornaments; and on the cornice a range of pilasters extending all round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment on the north side, are the king's arms, on the south the city's, on the east Sir Thomas Gresham's, and on the west the mercers'. In the intercolumniations are 24 niches, 20 of which are filled with statues of kings and queens of England. Under the piazzas are 28 niches, two only of which are occupied by statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard. The center of the area is ornamented with a statue of Charles II. upon a pedestal about eight feet high, and surrounded with iron rails. In this area and the surrounding piazza the merchants daily assemble; and none but those who have visited this place between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, can form an idea of the concourse of persons which is then collected here.

Under the north and south fronts are spacious staircases leading to a gallery that runs round the whole building. This was formerly divided into 200 shops, which were let out to milliners, haberdashers, and other retail dealers, but they are now occupied by the Lord-Mayor's Court-Office, the Royal-Exchange Assurance-Office, the Merchants Seamen's Office, Lloyd's

Subscription Coffee-Houses, the rooms appropriated to the Gresham lectures, and counting-houses for merchants and underwriters.

The outside of this edifice suffers greatly in appearance from the shops that surround it and are built within its walls, and which are occupied by booksellers, newsmen, stock-brokers, lottery-office-keepers, toymen, &c. Under the whole area are fine dry vaults, occupied by the East India Company as magazines for pepper.

Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will, devised the original fabric to his lady, and after her death to the lord mayor and citizens of London and the company of mercers, to be equally possessed by them, on condition that the city out of its moiety should pay a salary of £50 a year each to four lecturers, to read lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry; and the mercers £50 a year each to three lecturers, to read lectures in law, physic, and rhetoric; besides several smaller sums for charitable purposes. The property of this building is accordingly vested in the corporation of London and the mercers' company, and the lectures are still continued, agreeably to the will of the founder, at stated periods.

The Bank Buildings form the mass nearly in the center of our engraving; more to the left appears the church of St. Bartholomew, and at the corner opposite to the Mansion-House, the commencement of Cheapside.

It was in the opening in front of the Mansion-House, that the military first charged the deluded populace in the riots of 1780, and in a few minutes suppressed a tumult which had for some days threatened destruction to the British metropolis.

Plate 15.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Our engraving this month exhibits two of the most convenient and comfortable library chairs perhaps ever completed. Each of them has become a favourite piece of furniture for the library, boudoir, and other apartments of the nobility and gentry. The first (on the left-hand side of the plate) is made of mahogany, or any other wood; the back, seat, and sides caned, with French stuffed cushions and covers; the arms corresponding; a movable desk and candlestick, affording every possible accommodation for reading, writing, &c. The whole chair is of itself completely comfortable.

The second is a more novel article, but equally convenient and pleasant: gentlemen either sit across, with the face towards the desk, contrived for reading, writing, &c. and which, by a rising rack, can be elevated at pleasure; or, when its occupier is tired of the first position, it is with the greatest ease turned round in a brass grove, to either one side or the other; in which case, the gentleman sits sideways. The circling arms in either way form a pleasant easy back, and also, in every direction, supports for the arms. As a proof of their real comfort and convenience, they are now in great sale at the ware-rooms of the inventors, Messrs. Morgan and Saunders, Catherine-street, Strand.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

The political history of the last month presents no event of greater importance or novelty than the decree which the French emperor has lately published, by which he declares that his celebrated Berlin and Milan decrees respecting neutral commerce are *revoked*, and will cease to be in force on the first of November next. This declaration is, however, accompanied with a condition, "provided that England shall, in the mean time, rescind her orders in council, and abandon the new principles which she has acted upon with respect to blockade."—This decree is accompanied by another, which allows the importation of all manner of colonial produce, on the payment of very high duties therein specified.

It becomes now a matter of the most serious speculation to ascertain what can be the real motives which have induced Bonaparte to publish this decree. Different reasons have been assigned for this act. Some suppose that it arises solely from the distress which his subjects have long endured from his persisting with so much obstinacy in a system destructive to the commerce of France. This is of itself a cause which would perhaps sufficiently account for it; for we have before our eyes the example of America, who, in a single year, found herself so injured by her embargo acts, that she was obliged to abandon the system. It is also supposed that he wishes to cajole America into a war with this country, and that the high duties he has imposed upon the articles which he allows to be imported, were found absolutely necessary to recruit his exhausted treasury. We certainly believe that Bonaparte would be very sorry that America should enter into alliance with this country, but we think that it is not possible for him really to expect that America can ever be brought to place any confidence in him. Although, in the letter of his minister to General Armstrong, he declares, "that he loves the Americans;" yet he does not hold out the slightest hope of restoring to them the many millions of which he has robbed their merchants, under the most extraordinary pretext that was ever set up to justify a confiscation. America had, in her non-intercourse act, affected to be impartial between France and Great Britain, and prevented her subjects from trading to either of those countries; but, at the same time, she allowed her subjects to trade with Naples, Holland, and other countries allied to France, and swayed by her influence. This very favour and partiality Bonaparte complains of as an indignity to France; and, on this pretext, orders all American vessels in the ports of his allies to be seized and sold. After such a flagrant and insulting robbery, we cannot believe that he will find it easy to entice any more American vessels into his ports.

As for persuading America to go to war with this country, we do not conceive that there is the slightest chance of it. The orders in council which are complained of, were only issued as a necessary retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees; and our government have repeatedly

declared their willingness to rescind them, on Bonaparte revoking his decrees.

In South America, the important colony of Buenos Ayres has followed the example of the Caraccas, in establishing a temporary government to secure the independence of the colony, in case the mother country should be conquered by France. It would be hard indeed to persuade any sensible men in South America, that those persons who, by their imbecility and incompetence, have ruined the cause of the mother country, would be the fittest to govern the provinces. We therefore think this revolution is likely to spread over the whole of South America; and we are happy to say, that the first effects of it at Buenos Ayres have been favourable to the real interests of the colony, as well as of this country, by the diminution of the duties on exports and imports, and the increased facilities that are given to commerce.

The affairs of Spain are nearly in the same situation as they were last month. The Spanish nation is still persevering in its resistance; and the French armies, although every where masters of the field, are excessively harassed, and suffer considerable loss by the incessant attacks which their detachments are exposed to. After the fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, the French general, Massena, has, as in our last number we expressed our opinion that he would, advanced directly upon Portugal, and commenced the siege of Almeida. The advanced corps of the British army under General Craufurd has had a very brilliant affair with a French force considerably superior in numbers, but was finally obliged to retreat. The public mind is now in the greatest anxiety with respect to the events which the campaign in Portugal is likely to produce. From the abilities and judgment of Lord Wellington, we hope for every thing which can reasonably be expected from a force very inferior in numbers to its opponents. If Portugal must fall, it has been at least defended until the situation of the rest of the Continent enabled the French emperor to bring a great superiority of force to the attack; and if Lord Wellington and the British army should finally be obliged to quit Portugal, their retreat has at least not been marked with that precipitancy which made the retreat under Sir John Moore appear like a flight. The French, although vastly superior in number, appear highly to respect Lord Wellington and his army; and whatever course the campaign in Portugal may take, we feel confident that the honour of the British arms will be upheld.

The Turkish war, and the election of a successor to the throne of Sweden, will, with the campaign in Portugal, furnish abundant matter for political speculation in the course of the ensuing month.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice, from the 15th July to the 15th August.

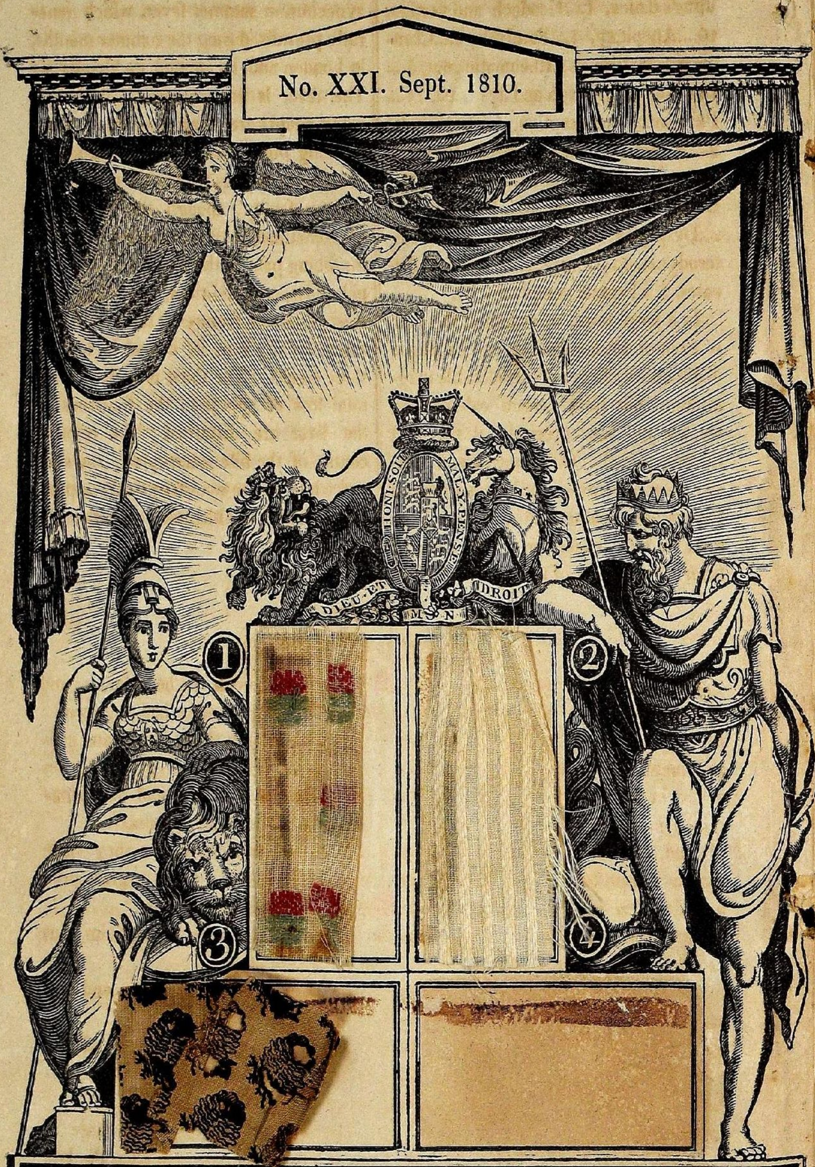
Acute diseases.—Erysipelas, 3....Urticaria, 1....Measles, 4....Small-pox, 3....Fever, 6....Catarrh, 7....Acute rheumatism, 3....Inflammatory sore-throat, 2....Pleurisy and peripneumony, 3....Cholera, 2...Acute diseases of infants, 5.

Chronic diseases.—Asthenia, 12....St.

WALKING DRESS.

No. [illegible] of ACKERMANN's REPOSITORY of ARTS &c. Pub. Sept. 1. 1810. at 101. Strand LONDON.

No. XXI. Sept. 1810.



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

Manufacturers, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

Vitus's dance, 1....Headach and vertigo, 10....Apoplexy, 1....Paralysis, 2....Chronic rheumatism, 4....Rheumatic gout, 5.... Lumbago, 2....Cough and dyspnœa, 14.... Pulmonary consumption, 1....Scrophula, 3....Asthma, 1....Pleurodyne, 2..Hœmoptoe, 3....Hœmorrhoids, 2....Worms, 1.... Colic, 2....Diarrhœa, 10....Dysentery, 3 ....Dyspepsia, 9 .... Gastrodynia, 9....Enterodynia, 4....Dropsy, 2....Cutaneous diseases, 3....Female complaints, 5.

In a large town, no season of the year is exempt from sickness; our catalogue of diseases is always of considerable magnitude: but from certain calculations, we are just now precisely at the most healthy period. Only one case of consumption appears on our list, and most of the diseases enumerated in it have been mild in their character. The cases of fever were chiefly of that species termed synochus, or summer fever, which generally prevails, during the summer months, in London and its immediate vicinity.—The fever is not contagious, although many people are alarmed on its account, it being often mistaken for malignant, nervous, or typhus fever. It rarely terminates fatally, though the symptoms are sometimes very threatening. Severe throbbing pain in the head, hot skin, rapid pulse, and delirium, constitute the most prominent features of this complaint, which usually runs its course in two or three weeks. The thirst is urgent, with total loss of appetite; the functions of the liver are disturbed; the regular course of the bile interrupted; the skin and white of the eyes frequently appear yellow, and a troublesome diarrhœa often occurs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The genial showers at the beginning of last month have brought the corn of every description to a state of fulness and maturity rarely seen in the kindest season in this climate, probably from the rains being accompanied with violent gusts of wind, that may have prevented the atmosphere from being disposed to mildew, a malady so injurious to corn in this country, and which is generally preceded by showery weather.

The ears of wheat are extremely large and productive, many of them containing twenty-five clevels on an ear, and each clevel from four to five and six corns. The straw is bright, even on low and swampy ground.

Barley is a full crop and bright, except in those situations where it has been thrown down with the heavy rains, and where it is considerably hedge-grown.

Oats rise heavy to the hand, and promise to be an average crop, even upon the uplands. The fens and low situations will be extremely productive.

Peas and vetches, where they have been well harvested, yield a great produce, and the quality is fine.

Beans are not large on the halm, but are well podded.

Potatoes are a large crop, and the quality excellent.

Turnips, cabbages, coles, and all the brassica species, promise a most luxuriant crop.

The lattermaths are not so large as might have been expected, from the late growing weather.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A Cashmire shawl muslin, of agreeably contrasted ground and figure, adapted for the evening robe or wrap pelisse. The latter worn over a white sarsnet slip, and embellished with white satin or thread lace; the former worn quite plain, with a wing collar, and antique cuff of lace. The satin bead, pearl,

or silver filligree ornaments, can only be admitted with this lively and diversified article. It is sold by T. and J. Smith, 43, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

No. 2. A morine corded cambric muslin, adapted particularly for the morning robe, Grecian wrap, and children's frocks and trowsers. This neat and simply elegant manufacture requires no embellishment, save a simple termination at its edges, which should either consist of a tambour scallop or narrow antique lace. It is sold also by T. and J. Smith, as above.

No. 3. An Indian shawl cambric, comprising much unobtrusive neatness and utility. This article exclusively belongs to the simple order of domestic costume. It is sometimes seen in the high morning robe, but is better adapted to the embroidered shirt and foundling cap of the same, which most agreeably relieve it. It is sold by Joseph Ord, 77, St. Paul's Church-yard.

No. 4. A white velvet, of a peculiarly elegant texture, adapted for the fashionable and beautiful art of velvet painting, now the reigning amusement of the leisure hours of our elegant females. Chairs, music-stools, screens, borders for rooms, curtains, and baskets for flowers, are composed of this rich and attractive specimen of female genius. It is purchased, together with the colours, and all sorts of paper work, drawings, &c. &c. at Ackermann's Repository, No. 101, Strand, at 7s. 6d. per yard.

Poetry.

CHARACTER OF MOLOCH.

FROM KLOPSTOCK'S MESSIAH.

Next Moloch came, a fiend of martial turn,
Who, lest Jehovah should descend and seize
The plains of Hell, essay'd with ceaseless toil,
By mound of mountains upon mountains pil'd,
And tow'ring battlements, to bar th' access.
Oft when the lurid dawn through sulph'rous fogs
Gleams from the flaming ocean's gloomy banks,
Tott'ring beneath the weight of some huge crag
From bleak, infernal mountain-tops uptorn,
Adown their rugged sides he bends his way.
Upon his new barrier, which proudly seems
To Hell's high-vaulted roof t'aspire, he hurls
The pond'rous mass: in clouds erect he stands
And lists the long-reverberating crash,
And deems it equal to the Eternal's thunder.
Below the souls of earth's once haughty conqu'rors
Astounded view him. 'Mid the gazing throng
From his stupendous height the furious fiend
Down rushes. Swift the spirits flee before him
On wings of fear upborne. ————
————Now issuing forth
In sable armour, which at every step
Grates, like harsh thunders bursting from the womb
Of clouds tartarean, Moloch stalks along.
Before him mountains quake, and in his rear
Rocks quiv'ring vanish, as to Satan's throne
The demon hies.

S.

ON THE PASSIONS.

Man's born with passions; which then ought to sway,
The Lord, the master, or the subjects, say?
Hard task to hit, in such an age of whim;
No—here it is, we know they govern him:
They, like their masters, fond of sway, you see
Are now become full independent, free;
And if a cynic be allow'd a joke,
Have conquer'd us, and shaken off the yoke.
Then what is man? are all his forces vain,
To bring his best of subjects back again?
No—reason still these rebel sons may tame,
Man's greatest honour, or his greatest shame.
Deprived of passions, what's the human mind?
Inactive, stagnate, narrow, and confin'd:
Push'd on by them, what glorious deeds renown'd
The hermit sainted, and the hero crown'd;
The patriot firm and steady in debate,
Planning each scheme to save a sinking state;
The soldier dauntless mocks all stern alarms,
All danger risks, and glories in his arms;
Kindled by these, true active genius fires,
Collects its blaze, and all the man inspires.
But yet ambition, honours, glory, fame,
Too oft have ended in eternal shame.
Why envy these, or wealth, or pomp, or state,
Or all the gorgeous grandeur of the great?
"They give more pleasures;" these you wish to share:
Then weigh these pleasures with their partner care;
With strictest justice, equipoise the scale,
And tell, if care or pleasures will prevail.

P. W.

BEAUTY AND GRIEF.

Fair one, forget the painful theme
That robs thy soul of rest;
Lament no more o'er sorrow's dream,
But tranquillize thy breast:

For, ah! I love not thus to see
The eye of beauty dim,
While tribute tears to misery
Are trembling on its brim:

For woe, believe me, steals the rose
Of loveliness away:
Beauty and grief as much are foes,
As winter's gloom and May.

Then cheer thee, fair one! smile again;
We were not made for woe:
It heavier makes life's length'ning chain,
That galls us as we go.

J. M. L.

EPITAPH ON A LADY.

Here lies a gem of countless worth,
Which to adorn mankind was given;
But none could pay its price on earth,
So nature took it back to heav'n.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.

Ackland N. Union street, Bishopsgate, worsted-maker (Popkin, Dean street, Soho
Anderson J. Gateshead, Durham, grocer (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Andrews T. Basinghall street, Blackwell-hall, factor [Hillyard and King, Copthall court
Ashwell J. W. Colchester, grocer (Pocock, Ely place
Atchison D. Northampton, draper (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's Inn
Baillin S. Wotton under Edge, Glocester, silversmith (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Baker W. Sandgate, Kent, shipbuilder (Rigby and Lowless, Chatham place
Barnes H. Wolverhampton, milliner (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham
Been E. Parliament street, milliner (Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster row
Bennett J. Tavistock, Devon, mercer (Davis, Essex street, Strand
Berridge W. Maiden lane, Wood street, Cheapside, hosier (Taylor, Gray's Inn
Biddle J. Birmingham, factor (Williams, Staple's Inn

Bolton R. Horton, York, calico-manufacturer (Evans, Hatton garden
Boreman T. Bunhill row, calico glazier (Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury
Bowler E. late of Edgware, but now in the King's Bench, baker (Langley, Plumtree st. Bloomsbury
Briggs G. J. Gravesend, slopseller (Burt and Swinfo.d, John street, Crutched Friars
Brill W. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher (Moore, Woodstock street
Brown J. A. Nicholas lane, merchant [Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
Brown J. A. and C. Nicholas lane, merchants (Palmer, Tomkinson, and Thompson, Copthall court
Buckhurst S. Hammersmith, carpenter (Hall and Drake, Salter's Hall
Bull T. Wadhurst, Sussex, shopkeeper (Tourle and Palmer, Doughty street
Burrough New Sarum, Wilts, banker (Blake and White, Essex street, Strand
Champion P. Darnell, York, victualler (Thurgar, Sheffield
Child T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner (Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn
Clark W. Water lane, Tower street, merchant (Winbolt, Fore street
Cockill W. and W. Nowell, Dewsbury, York, carriers (Crosley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn
Collett J. jun. Halesworth, Suffolk, tailor (Cufaude, Halesworth
Cooper M. South Shields, merchant (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Corbett L. Cheltenham, shopkeeper (Meredith, Robins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's Inn New square
Corbett J. and H. W. Liverpool, merchants (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Corbett W. Tokenhouse yard, insurance-broker (Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street
Dalzell A. Great Alie street, Goodman's Fields, merchant (Warrand and Wood, Castle street, Budge row
Davies M. Liverpool, shopkeeper (Hurd, Inner Temple
Davis P. Birdham, Sussex, baker (Few, Henrietta street, Covent garden
Dawes J. W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers (Clayton, Scott, and Blamire, Lincoln's Inn
Dawson J. Craven Buildings, Drury lane, scrivener (Saunders, Scot's Yard, Bush lane, Cannon street
Dickins T. Chapel Place, South Audley street, tailor (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square
Downend S Sheffield, grocer (Battye, Chancery lane
Drake F. Plymouth, baker (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock
Dulin W. and T. St. Margaret's Hill, jewellers (Searle, Child's place
Durham A. jun. Birmingham, grocer (Williams, Staple's Inn
Earl J. Uxbridge, shopkeeper (Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street
Elfstrand D. and S. Valley, Hull, merchants (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn
Faudell S. H. Sun street, warehouseman (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street
Fea J. Hull, merchant (Frost, Hull
Fell H. Watling street, Manchester warehouseman (Courteen, Walbrook
Fleming W. Birmingham, timber-merchant (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Fox J. Coleman street Buildings, merchant (Burn, Auction Mart
Frost J. Doncaster, innholder (Eley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn
Fullager G. Hampstead, corn-merchant (Williams, Cursitor street
Gammes C. Axminster, Devon, draper (Adams, Old Jewry
Gibson R. Leicester street, victualler (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho
Gould J. Harvington, Worcester, paper-manufacturer (Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn
Hamilton C. Windsor, linen-draper [Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street
Hampton J. Woolwich, upholsterer [Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary Axe
Hancock A. Sheffield, grocer [Battye, Chancery lane
Harrison W. and W. Gost, Little Tower street, W. Harrison, North End, and S. Cooke, Deptford, Durham, merchants (Lamb, Aldersgate street
Harrison W. and W Gost, W. Harrison, S. Cooke, and J. F. Harrison, Tower street, merchants (Lamb, Aldersgate street
Harrison J. F. Fenchurch street, banker (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Harrison J. F. J. B. Furze, and T. Blake, Webbe street, Southwark, merchants (Cranch, Union court, Broad street
Harrison H. York, rope-maker (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn
Hartuff E. George street, Adelphi, mercht. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing Cross
Hassal W. Manchester, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hathaway W. Rodborough, Glocester, clothier (Constable, Symond's Inn
Healey S. Liverpool, merchant (Avison, Liverpool
Henning D. Leicester square, upholsterer (Morton, Gray's Inn square
Hewett T. J. Dowding, and J. Hewett, Cloth Fair, clothiers (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's Inn
Higgins W. Newport, Salop, stocking-manufacturer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Hinde J. Bucklersbury, grocer (Cranch, Union court, Broad street
Hitchener W. H. Henley upon Thames, linen-draper (Mayo and Berkeley, Gray's Inn square
Hobley W. late of Manchester, but now in the castle of Lincoln, dealer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hodgkinson G. Nottingham, cotton-spinner (Allsopp and Wells, Nottingham
Holmes C. Bullhead court, Newgate street, haberdasher (Hughes, Christ Church passage, Newgate street

Holt R. Ripponden, York, cotton-spinner (Hurd, Temple

Hook J. Bermondsey New Road, victualler (Orchard, Hatton Garden

Howarth P. Sowerby Bridge, York, dealer (Huxley, Temple

Imeson W. Prince's Row, Whitechapel road, coal merchant (Anthony, Hatton Garden

Jacksman S. Wendover, Bucks, linen-draper (Jesse, Princes street, Soho

Johnson J. Hull, currier (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings

Jones T. Colmore row, Birmingham, tailor (Constable, Symond's Inn

Kerigan J. Liverpool, boot-maker (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn

Keymer R. Colchester, victualler (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Keys J. J. Gill street, Limehouse, mercht. (Llewellyn, Fleet street

Knibbs J. H. Lime street square, insurance-broker (Pasmore, Warnford court

Knott J. Margate, shoemaker (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane

Kopp F. C. Old street road, cutter (Jones and Sandell, New court, Crutched Friars

Lande A. Leadenhall street, hardwareman (Hartley, New Bridge street

Lavender J. Yeovil, Somerset, gardener (Blandford, Temple

Lawn B. Weedon Beck, Northampton, hawker (Agar, Furnival's Inn

Laycock T. Minories, slop-seller (Adams, Old Jewry

Lloyd W. Bristol, merchant (Smith, Bristol

Longhurst J. Kennington lane, victualler (Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars

Luccock T. New Malton, York, stone-mason (Morton, Gray's Inn square

Luke W. R. Whitehall, and H. Jenkins West Smithfield, linen-drapers (Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street

Lumb W. and T. Leeds, cabinet-makers (Crossley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn

Malfet W. Wotton under Edge, Glocester, linen-draper (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Mallalieu W. and G. Manchester, cotton-wool dealers (Milne and Parry, Temple

Mapleton J. Bath, cabinet-maker (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Mark T. Plymouth Dock, draper (Adams, Old Jewry

Marris R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Martell J. L. Lower Thames street, merchant (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Mitchell J. Titchfield, Hants, linen-draper (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Moon C. Southampton, druggist (Barney, Southampton

Moore H. Bromley, Kent, tailor (Young, Symond's Inn

Morgan J. Coppice row, Clerkenwell, victualler (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Munt T. Wallingford, Berks, fellmonger (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Newman A. Frith street, Soho, printer (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row

Newman J. Cornhill, merchant (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Noakes T. Frith street, Soho, pastry-cook (Arrowsmith, Little Carter lane, Doctors' Commons

Norton J. Bloxham, Oxford, innholder (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square

Norton J. St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, iron-founder (Boger, Plympton

Organ D. Bristol, broker (James, Gray's Inn square

Paul J. Mary-le-bone street, pawnbroker (Fiske, Palsgrave place, Strand

Pearson J. Hydes Cross, Manchester, grocer (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Pearson R. Tenterden, Kent, draper (Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury

Philipps T. and J. jun. Milford, Pembroke, merchants (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Philipps F. Milford, J. Philipps, and J. P. jun. Old City chambers, merchants (Hillyard and King, Copthall court

Phipps R. Maidstone, linen-draper (Moore, Woodstock street, Oxford street

Pickering J. Halliwell, and E. Platt, Little Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-spinners (Edge, Inner Temple

Pitt J. Coleman street, auctioneer (Wasbrough, Warnford court

Porter T. Union court, merchant (Parnther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Pritchard C. New street, Fetter lane, bricklayer (Chippendall, Great Queen street

Rawlinson A. and T. Bagot, Liverpool, merchants (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Rayner J. late of Homer street, Mary-le-bone, builder, but now in the Fleet Prison, (Eastabrooke, Haymarket

Read R. Lothbury, factor (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Roffey B. New Bond street, tailor (Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn

Rowlandson S. E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad street

Rowlandson S. and E. Isaac, warehousemen (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane

Sanderson R. jun. Hull, grocer (Lowndes, Red Lion square

Saunders J. Watling street, warehouseman (Tilson, Chatham place, Blackfriars

Scutt B. Brighton, builder (Barber, Chancery lane

Sharp C. B. Birmingham, actor (Nicholls, Gray's Inn square

Sharpe J. Great Peter street, Westminster, baker (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's Fields

Sheppard G. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier (Williams, Red Lion square

Simpson J. New Malton, York, bacon-factor (Morton, Gray's Inn square

Slater T. Hull, merchant (Ralph, Chancery lane

Smallpiece A. Liverpool, milliner (Mayhew, Symond's Inn

Smith J. Withington, Manchester, victualler (Foulkes, Longdill, and Beckett, Gray's Inn

Spilsbury C. Angel court, Skinner street,

printer (Stephens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury

Steriker R. Epsom, innkeeper (Fowell, Fruit lane, Cornhill

Stibbs C. Newbury, cabinet-maker (Gregory, Clement's Inn

Stimson D. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, stonemason (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Strack W. Pancras lane, merchant (Hackett, Bearbinder lane, Mansion house

Strickland S. Richmond Green, tailor (Rivers, Garlick hill

Sutcliffe A. Lane End, Stansfield, York, cotton-manufacturer (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Sweet W. Exeter, serge-manufacturer (Williams and Darke, Princes' street, Bedford row

Sykes J. and J. Leeds, York, merchants (Battye, Chancery lane

Sykes W. White Lion street, Norton Falgate, seed-factor (Courteen, Walbrook

Tabor J. C. Colchester, merchant (Pocock, Ely Place

Taylor G. Sheffield, cordwainer (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Thompson T. Stockton, Durham, dealer (James, Gray's Inn square

Thompson J. Colchester, grocer (Milton and Pownall's, Knight Rider street, Doctors' Commons

Tierney J. Bishopsgate street, merchant (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem

Twallin J. Ludgate hill, innkeeper (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings

Twibill J. Macclesfield street, Soho, builder (Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Ward T. Cheapside, haberdasher (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Watson H. and M. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocers (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Weale P. Kington, Hereford, tailor (Pewtriss, Gray's Inn

Weekes J. Sidbury, Devon, tanner (Warry, New Inn

Westerman F. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Ellis, Chancery lane

Wheatley G. Hull, merchant (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Whitnell J. Arthur street, Golden lane, victualler (Marson, Newington Butts

Wild W. Budge row, warehouseman (Ellis, Chancery lane

Wild W. and J. Dalton, Manchester, dealers in twist (Ellis, Chancery lane

Williams R. Bristol, cabinet-maker (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Williams T. Monythusloyne, Monmouth, merchant (Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Wilson S. Walthamstow, merchant (Bryant, Copthall court

Wilton R. Bishopsgate street within, merchant (Fiske, Palsgrave place, Strand

Woodman W. Lime street square, merchant (Pasmore, Warnford court

Worth M. Dowgate hill, stationer (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Minories

Wyatt J. Mitre court, Aldgate, stationer (Pullen, Fore street

Young H. George street, Brick lane, victualler (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Zagury S. Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall court

DIVIDENDS,

Between the 20th of June and 20th of July.

Abney R. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester, brick-maker, July 24—Adams T. High street, Southwark, innholder, July 24—Ainsworth D. Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, July 24—Appleton W. jun. and E. Smidley, Manchester, paper manufacturers, July 30—Astwick B. Flockton, York, corn-dealer, July 23—Bailey J. Dockhead, Bermondsey, brewer, Aug. 11—Baker J. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, innkeeper, Sept. 6—Barclay J. Old Broad street, merchant, Aug. 7—Barlow J. Newport, Isle of Wight, mercer, Aug. 14—Bedford W. and S. Sumner, Foster lane, wholesale linen-drapers, Aug. 4—Belcher J. Oxford, shoemaker, July 14—Benson J. W. Holbeach, Lincoln, surgeon, July 31—Birket R. Glocester street, Queen square, tailor, July 27—Bowles A. and T. Williams, Kent st. Southwark, grocers, July 21—Bowman J. Water lane, brandy-merchant, July 6—Brown W. Wormwood street, London Wall, victualler, July 17—Bryan W. Camberwell, merchant, July 3—Bryan M. George street, Hanover sq. picture-dealer, July 21—Burland T. Hungerford, Berks, draper, July 5—Busby W. and I. Hill, Strand, hatters, Aug. 4—Chambers W. Lincoln, carrier, July 14—Charlton C. East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, July 14—Cole J. Marnhull, Dorset, woolstapler, Aug. 1—Coulthard R. late of Kennington road, victualler, but now in the King's Bench, July 21—Cowcher W. P. and T. Fenoulhet, Clement's lane, Lombard street, merchants, July 24—Cowsill W. Manchester, stone-mason, Aug. 8—Dallas W. Cushion court, Old Broad st. merchant, July 14—Davis A. Stroud Green, Middlesex, dealer, August 14—Deighton J. Reeth, York, ironmonger, July 14—Desormeaux J. King street, Goswell street, ironfounder, Aug 14—Devenish A. and H. Newport, Villiers street, Strand, upholsterers, Aug. 18—Dimsdale J Hull, dealer, Aug. 4—Dunage S. St. Paul's Church-yard, trunkmaker, July 28—Eaton D. Chatham, tailor, Aug. 11—Ekins J. Oxford street, cheesemonger, July 5—Evatt J. Rood lane, glassman, Aug 4—Fairfield J. and J. Buckley, Liverpool, merchants, July 21—Farbridge R. Paragon Place, Kent Road, timber-merchant, Aug. 4—Figgins F. Stockport, upholsterer, July 24—Fleming H. Hanway street, Oxford street, jeweller, Aug. 4—Forrester J. Lane End, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, Aug. 8—Fortnum W. Ball alley, Lombard street, stationer, Aug 7—Foster R. St. Ann's lane, silkman, July 24—Fraser T. Well street, Mary la bonne, coach-spring manufacturer, July 31—Freemantle J. and J. Desormeaux, King street, Goswell street, ironfounders, Aug. 14—Gaywood W. Stockport, cabinet-maker, July 30—Gibbs J. Haverfordwest, wine-merchant, July 17—Gilbert T. Birmingham, factor, July 30—Gould J. Harrington, Worcester, paper-manufacturer, Aug. 9—Hall T. Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchant, July 24—Hall R. Liverpool, grocer, Aug. 2—Hancorne W. Swansea, shopkeeper, July 19—Hanslip W. Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner,

Aug. 25—Harvey C. Monmouth, ironmonger, July 19—Hatton T. Coleford, Glocester, mercer, July 23—Henderson R. W. George street, Minories, ship-broker, July 14—Hill W. late of Middle row, Holborn, but now in the King's Bench, carpenter, July 28—Hiscocks Z. Bristol, draper, July 4—Holden G. Hull, merchant, Aug. 3—Holton R. Woburn, Bucks, maltster, July 28—Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Essex, common brewer, July 14—Horsley R. Elnon street, Spitalfields, silk-weaver, July 24—Houlden R. St. Margaret's, Southwark, linen-draper, July 28—Howard J. J. Lower Eaton street, Pimlico, surgeon, July 17—Howell W. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, July 30—Jenkins D. Llantrissent, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Aug. 30—Kirke G. Grocers' Hall court, merchant, July 14—Knowles J. Gwyndee, Carnarvonshire, innkeeper, Aug. 2—Lawtie G. U. Hatton street, merchant, July 19—Lewis W. Bond street, woollen-draper, July 14—Lewis J. Upper East Smithfield, needle-maker, Aug. 13—Lines J. Rotherhithe and Greenland dock, smith, July 14—Lister T. King street, Holborn, coach-plater, July 7—Lister P. Heptonstall, W. Lister, Morton, and J. Longbottom, Steeton, all in Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, July 30—Lodge O. Keresforth Hill, Barnsley, York, dealer, July 19—Mahony D. Tottenham Court road, victualler, Aug. 11—Mason J. Bradford, Wilts, linen-draper, Sept. 6—Mears H. Greenwich, tavern-keeper, July 21—Meeker W. P. Basinghall street, merchant, Aug 4—Morris R. Wigan, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 13—Mountford J. Worcester, woollen-draper, July 30—Mulliner J. Birmingham, mealman, Aug. 13—Myers D. T. Stampford, Lincoln, draper, July 28—Newman H. Skinner street, currier, Aug 11—Nightingale G. Lombard street, banker, Aug. 11—Nightingale W. Lombard street, banker, Aug 11.—Nightingale W. and G. Lombard street, bankers, Aug. 11—Nordish H. Meopham, Kent, butcher, Aug. 25—Oakley F. Hereford, woolstapler, July 14—Parkes J. Broad st. Horsleydown, wine-merchant, Aug. 4—Parkinson G. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 10—Parmeter J. Borough, near Aylsham, Norfolk, miller, July 20—Parry H. Llangollen, Denbigh, grocer, July 17—Pass W. T. Dockhead, Bermondsey, brewer, Aug 11—Pass W. T. and J. Bailey, Dockhead, brewers, Aug. 11—Pasteur J. L. Stoney-Stratford, Bucks, grocer, July 14—Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, July 28—Pearson J. Bath, hosier, Aug. 20—Perry F. Finsbury square, mercht. July 21—Popplestone W. Plymouth, grocer, July 18—Potts J. White Bear-yard, Back hill, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, July 17—Powell E. Birmingham, japanner, Aug. 1—Pratt W. Bromley, Kent, victualler, July 21—Rayner J. N. Ely, Cambridge, linen-draper, Aug. 7—Reeve W. Clapham, Surry, coachmaster, July 14—Robins W. L. T. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, scrivener, July 31—Routledge E. sen. and jun. Barrockside, Cumberland, drovers, Aug 4—Salts T. Preston, Lancaster, plumber, Aug. 1—Scott E. Chandos street, Covent garden, shoemaker, July 24—Sheerwood J. W. Newgate street, cheesemonger, July 17—Shelley G. M. Whitechapel, hosier, July 27—Sheppard A. now A. Dewhurst, Leeds, York, milliner, July 30—Sinclair A. Castle court, Birchin lane, mercht. July 21—Sintzenich P. New Bond st. printseller, July 24—Slingsby J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 8—Smallwood G. Beech street, Barbican, brass and Staffordshire warehouseman, Aug. 4—Smith B. York, wine-mercht. July 24—Smith R. Liverpool, upholsterer, Aug. 14—Southey J. W. Bath, paper-hanger, July 27—Spackman J. Jewry street, pewterer, July 24—Spackman J. and J. Jewry st. pewterers, July 24—Squire W. Leeds, York, hosier, July 20—Syme G. Vine street, Minories, merchant, July 14—Thompson A. Birmingham, merchant, July 25—Tomlinson J. Barlaston, Stafford, boat-builder, Aug 13—Tullock J. jun. Savage gardens, merchant, July 24—Varndell W. Hartley row, near Hartford bridge, Hants, coach-maker, July 14—Verrall W. Uckfield, Sussex, grocer, Aug 2—Wade S. Albion place, Blackfriars, brewer, July 6—Waghorn T. Romford, Essex, draper, July 24—Ward T. Hull, merchant, Aug. 1—Wardell J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Aug. 11—Waters B. Finch lane, broker, July 10—Watmough R. Liverpool, soap-boiler, July 28—Watts W. Bristol, hosier, July 3—Watson J. jun. and P. Catterall, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, July 24—Watson J. J. jun. and J. and D. Ainsworth, Preston, cotton spinners, July 21—West J. Somers place East, St. Pancras, plaisterer, Aug. 7—Williams W. and — Wetterstedt, Wapping and Weybridge, soap-boilers, July 21—Williams W. Tofts, Norfolk, carpenter, July 31—Wilson J. Thornhaugh street, doctor in physic, Aug. 11—Wood J. White Cross st. victualler, July 24—Woodroffe E. Woolaston, Gloucestershire, iron-manufacturer, July 16—Worley J. jun. Fish street hill, linen-draper, July 17—Wright N. Nottingham, brick-maker, Aug 10—York H. Carey lane, Foster lane, Cheapside, silk-dealer, July 24.

DIVIDENDS,

Between the 20th of July and 20th of August.

Abney R. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester, brick-maker, Sep. 10—Ainsworth T. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Sep. 3—Ainsworth T. Blackburn, and J. Watson, J. Watson, jun. and J. Watson, Preston, cotton-manufacturers, Sep. 3—Alderson G. jun. Bury, printer, Sep. 6—Armett T. Rainow, Chester, cotton-spinner, Aug. 17—Babb J. Leadenhall street, hosier, Aug. 25—Ball J. New Sarum, Wilts, victualler, Sep. 2—Ball J. Adam street, Adelphi, auctioner, Aug. 25—Barclay J. Old Broad street, merchant, Aug. 29—Barns J. Truro, draper, Aug. 18—Beck W. Bishopsgate street, dealer and chapman, Aug 30—Biggs P. Glocester Terrace, Cannon Street road, auctioner, Aug. 28—Bishop M. R. and W. Cambridge, woollen-drapers, Sep. 25—Boyd T. Buckingham street, Strand, wine-merchant, Aug. 25—Brown W. Wormwood street, London Wall, victualler, July 27—Bryan R. Greek street, Soho, tallow-chandler, Sep. 15—Bull J. Kingston, Isle of Wight, corn-dealer, Aug. 14—Ball J. Deptford, victualler, Sep. 22—Campbell B. Prince's square, Ratcliffe Highway, insurance-broker, Aug. 25—Carr E. Whitstable, Kent, carpenter, Sep. 3—Castle G. Sculcoates, York, builder, Aug. 31—Cawley A. Mellor,

Derby, grocer, Aug. 15—Chidell J. Southampton, porter and ale-merchant, Sep. 4—Chinery J. Great Mary le bone street, grocer, Sep. 15—Clapham R. W. Liverpool, soap-boiler, Aug. 22—Clark F. King street, Middlesex, laceman, Aug. 11—Cleasby W. York, grocer, Aug. 31—Clive T. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant, Aug. 27—Clutton O. Tooley st. corn-merchant, Sept. 8—Collins J. Gosport, builder, Aug. 16—Common R. North Shields, grocer, Sep. 11—Cooper R. Paradise street, St. Mary le bone, plasterer, Sep. 8—Cox E. Olveston, Glocester, shopkeeper, Sep. 13—Culmner G. Chilham, Kent, miller, Sep. 3—Darnell T. Ballingham, Durham, brewer, Sep. 4—Davies C. St. John street, carpenter, Aug. 14—Davis S. jun. Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper, Sep. 1—Davis H. Walworth, cap maker, Sep. 8—Delaunay A. R. L. Blakeley, Lancaster, dyer, Sep. 3—Dent J. Hanley, Stafford, money-scrivener, Aug. 13—Dewhirst J. Halifax, grocer, Aug. 27—Dibdin C. Strand, music-seller, Sep. 4—Dixon W. Rotherhithe, timber-merchant, Aug. 18—Downes T. jun. Hereford, money-scrivener, Aug. 18—Evans E. Bristol, carpenter, Aug. 17—Feather N. Manchester, tea-dealer, Aug. 18—Fleming J. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 21—Fly W. and J. Croydon and Long Acre, bricklayers, Sep. 1—Ford S. Birmingham, merchant, Aug. 25—Fortnum W. Ball Alley, Lombard street, stationer, Aug. 25—Fraser H. Nightingale lane, East Smithfield, grocer, Aug. 30—Fuller J. J. Yoxford, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Sep. 10—Gibson G. Liverpool, pipe-maker, Sep. 8—Gorton J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 28—Gould J. Harrington, Worcester, paper-manufacturer, Aug. 9—Griffin G. Weldon, Northampton, linen-draper, Aug. 18—Hale H. and H. Haggard, Birchin lane, oilmen, Sep. 15—Harkness J. Addle street, Wood st. merchant, Sep. 1—Haywood J. Glocester, haberdasher, Aug. 14—Herve H. Cheapside, jeweller, Aug. 25—Hewitt G. Southmolton street, tailor, Aug. 28—Hills O. Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Aug. 30—Holmes D. Piccadilly, warehouseman, Aug. 25—Irwin J. Redcross street, Southwark, brewer, Aug. 11—Johnson J. Liverpool, tallow-chandler, Aug. 30—Jones R. D. Cheltenham, linen-draper, Sep. 1—Keyte J. Birmingham, builder, Aug. 25—Lamb J. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, dyer, Aug. 23—Lane L. Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper, Aug. 25—Lee J. Lewes, linen-draper, Aug. 25—Lindill W. Leeds, spirit-merchant, Aug. 30—Lloyd J. and W. Wydown, Upper Thames street, grocers, Aug. 25—Lucas W. Cheapside, warehouseman, Aug. 25—Ludlam J. Wood street, hosier, Sep. 8—Macauley J. P. Whytock, and J. Duncan, Liverpool, merchants, Sep. 5—Manwaring E. Wellclose sq. tallow-chandler, Aug. 21—Marshall T. Scarborough, vintner, Sep. 3—Mathias J. Brighton, slater, Aug. 11—Mayning S. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 20—Morville G. Lancaster, merchant, Aug. 30—Moss D. Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper, Sep. 1—Neevil J. and S. Stoke, Stafford, carriers, Sep. 1—Newman H. Skinner street, currier, Sep. 4—Newport H. Villiers street, Strand, upholsterer, Aug. 18—Nicholson T. East Retford, Notts, mercer, Aug. 30—Nordish H. Meopham, Kent, butcher, Sep. 8—Norris J. Portsmouth, confectioner, Aug. 18—Oates E. Leeds, drysalter, Aug. 18. Sep. 24—Ollivant T. Manchester, silversmith, Sep. 4—Ollivant W. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Sep. 4—Paterson T. Nicholas lane, underwriter, Sep. 1—Patrick T. King street, Covent Garden, optician, Aug. 28—Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, Aug. 11—Pugh G. & J. Davis, Old Fish street, chemists, Aug. 25—Ratcliffe W. Exeter, baker, Aug. 25—Rawlindson R. Liverpool, sadler, Aug. 20—Reddish S. W. J. and J. Prestbury, Chester, spinners, Sep. 6—Rees D. Swansea, shopkeeper, Aug. 13—Rhodes S. Newcastle, Stafford, grocer, Aug. 29—Riggs W. Old Bailey, glove-merchant, Aug. 30—Rock J. Westmorland Buildings, Aldersgate street, tailor, Sep. 8—Rogers M. Tooting, Surrey, victualler, Sep. 1—Sadler R. South Shields, Durham, merchant, Sep. 8—Sanders R. Croydon, cow-keeper, Aug. 21—Sayer J. Upper North Place, Gray's Inn lane, coach-maker, Aug. 21—Schneider R. W. U. White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, Sep. 22—Scott J. D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, Aug. 25—Shirt D. Fallhead, York, tanner, Aug. 20—Sinclair A. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant, Aug. 18—Smith G. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-draper, Aug. 14—Spackernell R. Sevenoaks, Kent, innkeeper, Sep. 8—Spencer A. Basinghall street, woollen-draper, Aug. 25—Spottiswoode J. Tokenhouse Yard, money-scrivener, Sep. 1—Stead W. Mortimer street, merchant, Aug. 18—Stockwell G. Sheerness, boat-builder, Sep. 8—Stratton G. Piccadilly, ironmonger, Sep. 11—Stubbs R. Leek, Stafford, butcher, Aug. 17—Suter J. East Retford, Notts, mercer, Aug. 25—Swan J. Castor, Lincoln, mercer, Aug. 15—Swan R. Liverpool, confectioner, Sep. 7—Timson J. W. and J. Baxter, Leicester, linen-drapers, Sep. 22—Tindle T. Whitley, Northumberland, farmer, Sep. 11—Townsend J. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 29—Troutbeck R. W. N. Minories, victualler, Sep. 22—Tucker J. & R. Rothwell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Aug. 23—Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, Sep. 8—Watson J. jun. and P. Catterell, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Sep. 3—Webster M. Witham, York, builder, Sep. 11—West J. Somers Place East, St. Pancras, plasterer, Sep. 15—Wharton G. Northowram, York, calico-manufacturer, Aug. 24—Wheatley J. Mark lane, corn-factor, Aug. 18—Whitelock E. Pentonville, insurance-broker, Aug. 25—Wilhelmi H. Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant, Aug. 25—Wilkinson T. and J. Wrighton, Cateaton street, woollen-drapers, Aug. 11—Williams G. Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Sep. 1—Williams H. Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant, Aug. 27—Williams R. Bedwelly, Monmouth, shopkeeper, Sep. 5—Williamson W. Gringley on the Hill, Notts, corn-factor, Sep. 21—Wilson J. Whitehorse street, Ratcliffe, dyer, Aug. 25—Wilson J. jun. and J. Williams, Long Acre, coach-makers, Aug. 18—Woolley J. P. Walham Green, brewer, Aug. 25—Worley J. jun. Fish St. Hill, linen-draper, Sep. 8—Wright C. Aldgate, tobacconist, Sep. 1—Wrigley J. Pitt street, Blackfriars road, hat-manufacturer, Aug. 25

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Aug. 6 to 11.

TOTAL, 23,853 quarters. — Average, 97s. 10½d. per quarter, or 3s. 2½d. per quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from Aug. 11 to 17.

TOTAL, 20,756 sacks.—Average, 99s 6¾d per sack, or 0s. 0d. higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Aug. 11.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	115	2	Barley	50	11	Beans	57	11
Rye -	64	3	Oats -	31	8	Pease	57	9

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	76	90	124	Tares, per bushel -	9	10	12
—— red - -	70	86	115	Turnip - -	27	30	34
—— foreign	70	86	110	Mustard, brown -	15	16	17
Barley, English	32	36	42	—— white	9	11	12
Malt - - -	60	70	80	Canary, per qr.	70	80	82
Oats, Feed -	24	26	28	Hempseed -	45	50	53
—— Friezland	26	30	34	Linseed - -	75	85	90
—— Poland	25	30	36	Clover, red, per cwt.	80	95	110
—— Potatoe	30	34	39	—— white	75	90	105
—— Foreign	—	—	—	—— foreign, red	60	84	100
Beans, Pigeon	52	54	60	—— white	70	84	95
—— Horse -	42	46	50	Trefoil - -	30	45	50
Pease, Boiling	44	54	64	Carraway -	46	48	50
—— Grey -	46	48	50	Coriander -	24	28	30
Flour, per sack	95	100	—				
—— Seconds	90	91	—				
—— Scotch	84	92	—				

American Flour 56s a 62s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £50 a 54, a —.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £14 14s. a 15.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	83	a	85
—— good	79	a	82
—— ordinary	76	a	78
East India, white	82	a	90
—— yellow	74	a	78
—— brown	74	a	79

MOLASSES 37s. 6d. a 00s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.			
Double Loaves	158	a	165
Hambro' ditto	128	a	138
Powder ditto	127	a	135
Single ditto	124	a	130
Canary Lumps	124	a	132
Large ditto	118	a	122
Bastards, whole	78	a	82
—— faces	84	a	90
—— middles	78	a	82
—— tips -	75	a	77

GINGER.			
Jamaica, white	80	a	160
Barbadoes, ditto	80	a	85
—— black	84	a	—

RICE, *Bonded.*			
Carolina -	25	a	28
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	105	0	a	110	0
Good	98	0	a	104	0
Ordinary	92	0	a	97	0
Triage	50	0	a	74	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	100	0	a	110	0
Good	85	0	a	95	0
Ordinary	78	0	a	82	0
Triage	35	0	a	60	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	105	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	75	0	a	84	0
Java -	105	0	a	—	0
COCOA, *Bonded.*					
Trinidad and Carraccas	95	0	a	100	0
Plantation	75	0	a	83	0
SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.					
Nutmegs	24	0	a	30	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	46	0	a	50	0
Pepp. white	5	0	a	0	0
—— black	2	8	a	0	0
Pimento	2	0	a	0	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 47s 8¾d.

Raw and Refined Sugars are not brisk this month, but prices rather advance; the demand for foreign Sugar and Coffee is very limited

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s	POCKETS.	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	4	10	a	5	12	Kent - -	4	15	a	6	10
Sussex - -	4	4	a	5	0	Sussex - -	4	4	a	5	5
Essex -	4	4	a	5	0	Farnham - -	7	0	a	10	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Aug.	Wheat. s		s	Barley, s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lewes	18	116	a	124	—	a	—	29	a	33	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	18	70	a	100	—	a	—	30	a	38	56	a	60	45	a	62
Ashborne	18	90	a	114	—	a	—	28	a	34	52	a	64	—	a	—
Lincoln	17	97	a	130	14	a	50	23	a	30	52	a	—	—	a	—
Canterbury	18	80	a	130	40	a	50	28	a	36	42	a	50	48	a	52
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	21	90	a	120	30	a	43	19	a	31	42	a	57	—	a	—
Louth	22	100	a	110	42	a	49	23	a	30	52	a	54	—	a	—
Sandwich	22	95	a	125	36	a	44	30	a	40	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	22	110	a	126	—	a	—	28	a	34	56	a	60	—	a	—
Uppingham	22	100	a	128	48	a	51	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	23	100	a	132	36	a	48	27	a	35	53	a	65	53	a	58
Devizes	23	110	a	134	46	a	54	30	a	36	58	a	64	—	a	—
Reading		105	a	136	44	a	—	24	a	37	57	a	60	54	a	—
Swansea		130	a	—	64	a	—	33	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley		98	a	135	36	a	46	23	a	40	54	a	64	56	a	60
Maidenhead		125	a	136	46	a	50	35	a	42	60	a	63	—	a	—
Salisbury	14	106	a	126	42	a	52	30	a	36	62	a	74	—	a	—
Penrith	14	104	a	—	53	a	—	36	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	14	89	a	115	30	a	38	20	a	26	43	a	47	—	a	—
Basingstoke	14	108	a	130	40	a	47	29	a	37	58	a	63	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	18	89	a	131	40	a	53	34	a	37	63	a	67	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	6	2	a	6	10	Mol. Spirits, British	14	4	a	14	6
—— Spanish	4	2	a	4	6	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	5	6	a	5	9	—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	4	8	a	7	0	Spirits of Wine	25	0	a	0	0
—— Lew, Isl.	3	9	a	4	6						

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY, 1810.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1810. JULY	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Eva.	Rain.
1	S	29,92	29,68	29,800	74,0°	52,0°	63,00	gloomy	—	—
2	S	29,68	29,41	29,545	70,0	59,0	64,50	rainy	.230	.130
3	Var.	29,41	29,00	29,205	63,5	52,0	57,75	rainy	.225	.605
4	N	29,62	29,00	29,160	66,0	51,0	58,50	cloudy	.085	2.005
5	W	29,54	29,32	29,430	66,0	52,0	59,00	cloudy	.080	.935
6	S W	29,72	29,54	29,630	66,0	54,0	60,00	cloudy	—	
7	S W	29,72	29,71	29,715	67,0	57,0	62,00	gloomy	.240	
8	S	29,71	29,51	29,610	69,0	59,0	64,00	showery	.135	.155
☾ 9	S W'	29,51	29,28	29,395	64,0	52,0	58,00	showery	—	—
10	S W'	29,34	29,28	29,310	69,0	53,0	61,00	cloudy	.055	.725
11	S	29,28	29,23	29,255	66,5	56,0	61,25	rainy	.135	.045
12	S	29,23	29,17	29,200	70,0	58,0	64,00	rainy	.010	.385
13	S	29,17	29,05	29,110	68,0	57,5	62,75	rainy	.025	.310
14	W'	29,50	29,05	29,275	63,0	56,0	59,50	cloudy	.015	.455
15	S W	29,76	29,50	29,630	62,0	50,0	56,00	clear	—	—
○ 16	S W	29,76	29,70	29,730	63,5	45,5	54,50	cloudy	.275	.025
17	S W	29,70	29,40	29,550	61,0	51,0	56,00	fine	.105	.035
18	N	29,57	29,40	29,485	64,0	53,0	58,50	fine	—	
19	N	29,60	29,57	29,585	63,0	52,0	57,50	cloudy	—	
20	N W	29,65	29,60	29,625	61,0	49,0	55,00	fine	.620	.010
21	N W	29,95	29,65	29,800	60,0	51,0	55,50	fine	—	
22	N W	30,05	29,95	30,000	60,5	50,0	55,25	clear	—	
☽ 23	N W	30,05	30,01	30,030	64,5	47,0	55,75	clear	—	
24	S W	30,01	29,91	29,960	69,0	55,0	62,00	clear	.455	
25	S W	29,91	29,43	29,670	75,5	56,0	65,75	clear	—	
26	S W	29,43	29,31	29,370	72,0	60,0	66,00	showery	—	.625
27	S W	29,31	29,08	29,195	67,0	58,0	62,50	showery	.500	—
28	S W	29,25	29,08	29,165	66,5	55,0	60,75	showery	.105	.185
29	S W	29,60	29,25	29,425	69,0	53,0	61,00	showery	.100	.065
30	W	29,40	29,25	29,325	61,0	57,0	59,00	rainy	.145	.390
● 31	W	29,60	29,40	29,500	66,0	55,0	60,50	fine	.210	1.320
			Mean	29,505		Mean	59,89	Inch	3.750	7.505.

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.505—maximum, 30.05 wind N.W.—minimum, 29.00 wind var. —range, 1.05 inches.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .41 of an inch, which was on the 3d.

Mean temperature, 59°.89—maximum, 75°.5 wind S.W.—minimum 45°.5 wind S.W.—range 30°.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 22°. which was on the 1st.

Spaces described by the barometer, 6.40 inches—number of changes, 12.

Rain, &c. this month, 7.505 inches.—Number of wet days, 21.—Total rain this year 21.540 in.

The quantity of water evaporated is 3.750 inches.—Total this year 20.890 inches.

WIND.

Calm	N	N E	E	S E	S	S W	W	N W	Variable
0	3	0	0	0	6	13	4	4	1

Total number of observations, 31—number of brisk winds, 3—number of boisterous winds, 0.

The fall of rain this period is most astonishing, indeed it may be said unprecedented; at least it far exceeds any account since the year 1794. The quantity fallen is seven inches and a half, and if we add what fell on the 29th and 30th of the preceding month, the depth will be nearly ten inches, which is about one third of what falls in the year. Twenty-one inches and a half has fallen since the commencement of this year; whereas the average fall of the same months of the three preceding years is only thirteen inches and a half, making a difference of eight inches. From which we may infer, that either more rain will fall this year than usual, or that we may expect a state of dry weather; which last is most probable: and as it is very likely to occur about the autumnal period, of course it will be favourable to the approaching harvest.

The atmospheric pressure at the commencement experienced a great diminution for the season; in the course of three days it had lost nearly one inch; but, in three days more, almost regained what it had lost: during which, rain fell to the amount of two inches and seven-tenths. The barometer continued desultory, making several notable changes to the end of the month; when the curves described gradually decreased, indicating a favourable approach of fine weather. The 31st proved a fine, warm, and brilliant day. The monthly mean temperature is low for the period. The maximum occurred on the 25th, when evaporation was very rapid. The quantity evaporated for the month is almost four inches. The prevailing winds have been south and south-west.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JULY, 1810.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1810 JULY	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
● 1	Variable	29,67	29,50	29,585	76°	59°	67,5	cloudy	.14	.200
2	W	29,50	29,39	29,455	76	56	66,0	fair	.30	
3	S	29,39	29,15	29,270	70	53	61,5	rainy	.11	.240
4	S W	29,37	29,15	29,260	62	51	56,5	rainy	.09	.220
5	Variable	29,56	29,37	29,465	69	58	63,5	cloudy	.10	
6	W	29,58	29,56	29,570	72	49	60,5	fair	.14	
7	S W	29,59	29,47	29,530	79	52	65,5	fine	.23	
8	Variable	29,50	29,39	29,445	73	52	62,5	showery	.09	.175
☾ 9	W	29,50	29,44	29,470	72	59	65,5	cloudy	.24	.050
10	S W	29,44	29,34	29,390	75	48	61,5	cloudy	.19	—
11	Variable	29,34	29,20	29,210	81	59	70,0	cloudy	—	—
12	W	29,28	29,23	29,255	74	59	66,5	showers	.36	.420
13	S	29,34	29,28	29,310	74	55	64,5	fair	.29	
14	S W	29,49	29,34	29,415	67	50	58,5	rainy	.13	.340
15	N	29,64	29,49	29,565	68	49	58,5	showers	.12	.055
○ 16	W	29,64	29,48	29,560	65	52	58,5	showery	.10	.200
17	Variable	29,48	29,27	29,375	64	53	58,5	showery	.11	.240
18	N E	29,44	29,27	29,355	67	52	59,5	fine	.18	
19	N W	29,44	29,43	29,435	67	46	56,5	fine	.10	
20	N	29,48	29,43	29,455	64	54	57,0	fine	.16	
21	N W	29,64	29,48	29,560	60	48	54,0	fine	.14	
22	N	29,68	29,64	29,660	67	44	55,5	fine	.14	
☽ 23	W	29,69	29,68	29,685	71	53	62,0	fine	.17	
24	S W	29,68	29,54	29,610	78	45	61,5	fine	.21	
25	E	29,54	29,47	29,505	77	59	68,0	showers	.20	—
26	S E	29,47	29,43	29,450	71	52	61,5	showery	.15	.410
27	S W	29,43	29,04	29,235	61	53	60,5	showery	.09	.130
28	S W	29,48	29,20	29,340	66	52	59,0	stormy	.13	.690
29	W	29,52	29,42	29,470	71	56	63,5	cloudy	.16	
30	W	29,42	29,38	29,400	67	52	59,5	cloudy	.14	
● 31	S W	29,44	29,42	29,430	70	41	55,5	showery	.13	.310
			Mean	29,444		*Mean*	61,25	*Total*	4,84in.	3,680

RESULTS.—Prevailing winds, westerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29.444 inches—thermometer, 61.25°.—Total of evaporation, 4,84 inches—rain, 3,680 inches.

Notes.—On the 1st, about 7 o'clock in the evening (new moon), the atmosphere began to darken in the west, at which time there were two very distinct currents in it; the lower one E. and S. E. the upper one W. which soon prevailed: in about an hour after, a very vivid flash of lightning, the thunder very distant, followed by heavy rain; the wind tempestuous: lightning very frequent in the night. 6th, A stratus on the marshes at night. 11th, About half past 2 o'clock P. M. wind E. the western horizon began to darken, which was soon followed by a hurricane, the wind blowing in all directions, but most furiously from the west, where it soon fixed: this was immediately succeeded by a storm of thunder and lightning, and heavy rain, which continued about an hour; the evening afterwards was fine. 14th, About 2 o'clock P. M. a very considerable thunder storm from the W. continued about half an hour, accompanied with heavy rain and large hail at intervals; the whole afternoon unsettled, with thunder at a distance; the lightning at first very vivid; at half-past 4 o'clock an uncommonly loud clap of thunder, resembling the report of a cannon: evening fine. 16th, Some thunder in the afternoon. 25th, Some showers in the afternoon. 27th, The wind extremely high all the afternoon. 28th, About 1 o'clock P. M. a thunder storm from the S. W. which continued three quarters of an hour; the thunder very loud, and rain heavy, mixed with large hail: several other thunder showers in the course of the afternoon. A house near Ilford received some damage by the lightning. 31st, A very heavy shower of rain at a quarter past 5 P. M. with some thunder.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for August, 1810.

Albion Fire and Life As.	£59 p. share
Atlas	6s. a 10s. p. sh dis.
Eagle	7s do. do.
Hope	5s. a 8s. do do
Commercial Dock Stock	£90 do. pm.
Huddersfield Canal	£38 a 42 p. sh.
Kennet and Avon	£42 a 44 12s. 6d do.
Croydon	£43 a 43 10s. do.
Basingstoke	£40 do.
Ellesmere	£74 do.
Old Union	£118 a 120 do.
Grand Union	6 a $7\frac{1}{2}$ gs. p. sh. pm.
Stamford & Boston Extension	12s. a 16s. do.
Kennet & Avon Eastern Do.	10s. a 12s. do.
Seaton and Bridgewater	7s. a 8s. do.
East London Waterworks	£117 a 120 p. sh. pm.
South Do. Do.	10 gs. a £28 7s. do. do.
Kent	£43 10. do. do.
Holloway	3 gs. do. do.
Golden-lane Brewery, £80 sh.	66 a 75 gs. p sh.
Ditto Ditto £50 sh.	£46 a 51 do.
British Ale Ditto	£23 a 24 do.
Covent Garden Theatre, New Shares	£515 a 520 do.
Drury-lane Ditto	138 gs. do.
Auction Mart	73 a 74 gs. do. pm.
Vauxhall Bridge	£25 a 27 do.
Dover-street Improvement	$5\frac{1}{4}$ gs. do. do.
Highgate Archway	£9 5s. a 9 9s. do. do.

FORTUNE & Co. 13, CORNHILL.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Date.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr ct	S. Sea Stock.	S Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr. Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
July 21	260 1/2	67 7/8 a 8 1/8	68 5/8	84 1/8	98 7/8	18 5/16	1 3/8 *Dis.*	66 3/4	6 7/8	—	—	—	180 3/4	20 *Pm.*	7 *Pm*	—	68 5/8
23	—	68 a 3/8	68 7/8	84 1/2	99	18 3/8	1 1/8 *Dis.*	66 3/4	—	—	—	68 1/2	180 3/4	2[illegible] *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	22 15 0	68 3/4
24	—	68 1/4 a 3/4	69 1/4	85 1/4	100	18 1/2	1 1/8 *Dis.*	—	6 7/8	—	—	69 1/8	182 1/4	21 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	69
25	—	68 3/4 a 5/8	69 3/8	85 1/8	99 3/4	—	1 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	69
26	265 1/2	68 3/4 a 9 3/8	69 7/8	85 3/4	100	18 5/8	3/4 *Dis*	—	6 15/16	—	—	69 1/2	186	21 *Pm.*	6 *Pm*	—	69 1/2
27	268 1/2	69 3/8 a 68 5/8	70	85 3/4	100	18 5/8	1 1/4 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	186	23 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	69 1/2
28	—	68 5/8 a 7/8	69 1/2	85 1/4	99 7/8	18 9/16	1 1/4 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	69
30	269	68 3/4 a 69	69 5/8	85 1/2	100	18 9/16	1 1/8 *Dis.*	—	—	—	74 1/2	—	186	25 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	69 1/4
31	269	68 7/8 a 5/8	69 1/2	85 3/8	99 7/8	18 9/16	1 3/8 *Dis.*	—	—	—	74 3/8	69 1/4	—	24 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	69 1/8
Aug. 1	269	68 7/8 a 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/4	99 3/4	18 9/16	1 3/4 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
2	269	68 3/8 a 3/4	69 1/2	85 1/4	99 3/4	18 1/2	1 5/8 *Dis*	67 3/8	—	—	—	69 1/4	—	23 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
3	269	68 3/4 a 1/2	69 3/8	85 1/8	99 3/4	—	1 3/4 *Dis*	67 3/8	6 7/8	97 3/4	—	—	182	23 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
4	269	68 5/8 a 3/8	69 1/4	85 1/8	99 3/4	18 9/16	1 7/8 *Dis.*	67 1/4	6 7/8	97 3/4	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
6	268 1/2	68 3/8 a 5/8	69 1/4	85	99 3/4	18 9/16	2 *Dis.*	67 3/8	—	97 3/4	—	—	182	21 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	68 5/8
7	268	68 1/2 a 3/4	69 3/8	85 3/5	99 7/8	18 9/16	1 3/4 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	182	23 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 7/8
8	267	68 5/8 a 7/8	69 1/2	85 3/8	99 7/8	18 9/16	1 5/8 *Dis.*	67 5/8	—	97 3/4	—	—	182	25 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 7/8
9	267	68 3/4 a 7/8	69 1/2	85 1/2	99 7/8	18 5/8	1 1/2 *Dis.*	67 1/2	6 1/8	—	—	69 1/4	—	24 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	69
10	—	68 3/4 a 69	69 5/8	85 1/2	99 7/8	18 5/8	1 1/2 *Dis.*	67 5/8	—	—	—	—	183	26 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	69 1/8
11	—	68 7/8 a 3/4	—	85 1/2	99 7/8	18 5/8	1 5/8 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	182 1/2	26 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 7/8
13	H 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--
14	—	68 1/2 a 3/4	69 3/8	85 1/2	99 3/4	18 5/8	1 7/8 *Dis*	—	—	—	—	69	182 1/2	27 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
15	—	68 5/8 a 3/8	69 1/4	85 3/8	99 3/4	18 5/8	2 *Dis*	67 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	27 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 5/8
16	265 1/2	68 3/8 a 5/8	69 3/8	85 1/2	99 3/4	18 9/16	2 *Dis.*	67 1/8	6 7/8	—	—	—	—	26 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 3/4
17	260 1/2	68 5/8 a 7/8	69 1/2	85 3/4	99 7/8	18 5/8	1 7/8 *Dis.*	67 1/2	—	—	—	69 1/8	—	26 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 7/8
18	—	68 7/8 a 1/2	69 1/2	85 5/8	99 7/8	18 11/16	1 5/8 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	68 7/8
20	—	68 1/2 a 5/8	69 1/4	85 3/8	99 7/8	18 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 *Pm.*	—	68 5/8

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